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CHINA WAITS FULL REPORT ON SHANGHAI

Expected to Mark Turning Point in Relations With Foreigners

BRITISH JUSTICE STUDIES PROBLEM

Billions of Dollars in Foreign Investments Involved With Rights of Extrality

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHANGHAI—The problem of the International Settlement of Shanghai is expected to enter on a new phase with the coming publication of the full Feetham report on the present form of administration and how it can be improved to bring it abreast of the needs of a great cosmopolitan community and to meet the aspirations of its Chinese members.

Not only will the report have a great bearing on the future of the foreign settlements and concessions which dot the China coast, but it may conceivably constitute a new point of departure in the current negotiations between China and the powers for the relinquishment of extraterritoriality, a system which allows foreigners in China to remain immune from Chinese jurisdiction.

The Chinese demand for a bigger voice in the administration of the settlement caused the primary reason for the investigation by Justice Feetham. As compared with 30,000 foreigners, there are more than 800,000 Chinese residents in Shanghai, and their demands have become more pressing with the grant of every concession.

Of equal consequence from the foreign standpoint was the repercussion on the settlement of the proposed abandonment by the powers of their extraterritorial privileges. What would be the status of foreigners in the settlement when their governments returned them to Chinese jurisdiction? Hitherto concessions and extraterritoriality had remained two separate subjects, but Nationalist enthusiasm had linked them, and it was felt that some plan should be outlined with a view to keeping the Shanghai question apart from all others.

More of Report to Come

Both of these reasons prompted the Municipal Council in 1929 to invite Justice Richard Feetham of the Supreme Court of South Africa to come to Shanghai. He was given the task of formulating "some constructive plan or scheme which, while giving full consideration to the aspirations of the Chinese people, will at the same time afford reasonably adequate protection to the great com-

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Dublin Land Bill Gives Own Farms to 70,000 Tenants

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN, May 2—Seventy thousand Irish farmers became owners of their own farms on May Day. Under the new land act—the last of a long series extending over a period of 50 years aiming at the transfer of land from landlord to tenant—this vast number of tenants of old Irish peers and squires are today land proprietors.

All the holdings are being purchased by the State through the land commission at a cost of some £10,000,000. The Minister of Finance has arranged the issuance of land bonds to that amount, and it represents the largest single transaction of the kind since the land purchase movement was launched in 1881.

To effect the transfer of the land, bonds to a sum appropriate to each estate are being placed to the credit of the landlord on the books of the National City Bank from which he will draw his dividends.

There are 150,000 farmer tenants in the Irish Free State. The remaining 80,000 will receive the benefit of the new act on Nov. 1. It is expected the land purchase scheme will be in full operation within 12 months.

Bathing Suits Output Jumps

"Come on in; the water's fine," will soon be one of New England's recreational slogans, judging by a report from the New England Council today that knitting mills in Manchester, N. H., are now employing night shifts in order to increase the output of bathing suits by one-third. Already 40 additional employees are working nights and plans are being made to engage more workers as production warrants.

A general up-swing in the textile industry all along New England's industrial front is also reported by the council. Two mills in North Adams are operating at full capacity. Fall River mills are steadily reopening, the local chamber of commerce reports. A general improvement in the shoe, chemical, rubber, electrical and metal manufacturing industries is also noted.

In Springfield, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, employing 650 persons in its recently opened refriggrator department, including a small night shift, is intrenching itself further against the summer heat waves by operating the fan department at full capacity. The Bosch Magneto Corporation is increasing production as the result of several large contracts, the Springfield Chamber of Commerce also reports.

British Naval Ships To Call on Germany

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

London, May 2

FOR the first time in 17 years a British naval unit will visit Germany this summer. The Admiralty announced today that it had accepted an invitation from the German Government and that the H. M. S. Dorsetshire and the H. M. S. Norfolk would pay an unofficial call at Kiel from July 4 to July 11.

The last time such a thing happened was in June, 1914. Kaiser Wilhelm in the uniform of a German Admiral visited the British flagship King George V in Kiel Harbor and his flag was flown from the ship while he was aboard.

Nanking's Rule Faces Critical Test in South

Decision Will Hinge Upon Degree of Coöperation From Manchuria

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHANGHAI, May 2—The southern revolt on the eve of the national people's convention crystallized yesterday in the issuance of a manifesto by Chen Chi-tang, controller of the Canton area, and several Kuomintang opposition leaders, denouncing President Chiang Kai-shek, accusing him of being an enemy of the party and of a personal dictatorship prejudicial to national interests.

Reorganizationist and Kuomintang Left wingers appear to be gathering a coalition and although military possibilities are at present unknown the volume of the opposition is calculated to test President Chiang's strength to the utmost.

Although the southern provinces have been hitherto reported loyal to Nanking, their allegiance has long been only nominal and the present break merely emphasizes the precarious nature of their loyalty and of Nanking's control.

Despite the revolt and party differences which tend to reveal that the present struggle lies between Kuomintang as a party and President Chiang as the head of the Government, Nanking officially announced last night that the national people's convention will be held as scheduled on May 5, and delegates are arriving.

The opposition claims that the delegates are hand-picked, charging President Chiang with packing the convention with his own supporters, and ignoring real national wishes, but the convention arrangements are proceeding. President Chiang has apparently strengthened his position through the arrival of Chang Hsueh-liang of Manchuria, this guaranteeing his northern support, notwithstanding southern opposition.

Whether President Chiang will be able to override party objections and proceed with the convention scheme remains to be seen, but the opinion is that he will overcome the crisis through political means without resorting to warfare, as the reins of government are firmly held in his hands, and if Chang's coöperation assumes tangible form it will deal a formidable blow to the forces of the opposition.

President Rides In Lap of Luxury

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (By U. P.)—When Brazilian presidents decide upon a railroad trip, they literally ride in the lap of luxury.

The Central Brazil Railway, a Government-owned and managed organization, has a special French-made train of six passenger and one baggage car used only by heads of the Brazilian Republic and any distinguished guest the country may be entertaining.

The passenger cars, finished in an expensive walnut, embellished colored hand carvings, cost between $30,000 and $40,000 each, Cicero de Faria, sub-director of the Brazil Central, told the United Press. The train is always kept in readiness for any presidential trips and was especially gone over for the Prince of Wales' trip.

The private car used by the Prince was composed of a richly furnished sitting room, two private bedrooms, and a bath—with a tub. The private staterooms in the other cars had mahogany walls.

WOMEN AFFIRM RENEWED FAITH IN PROHIBITION

Pledge Continued Support to Measures Seeking Better Enforcement

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHOENIX, Ariz., May 2—Faith in the Eighteenth Amendment and continued support of "such constructive measures" as will increase public respect for the prohibition laws, were voted here yesterday at the biennial council of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

In a resolution unanimously adopted, the federation declared that the report of the Wickersham commission, "in seeking constructive steps to advance the national ideal of eradication of the social, economic and political evils of the liquor traffic, has only strengthened our confidence in the Eighteenth Amendment."

The women pledged "continued support to such constructive measures as will secure the increased support of public opinion, the better coöperation of states and greater efficiency in enforcement machinery."

Mrs. Poole Nominated

Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, of Brockton, Mass., first vice-president of the federation, was nominated for the presidency. She was unopposed. The election will be held next year at the biennial convention in Seattle, Wash.

Nearly all the proffered resolutions were passed. An added feature was one asking that the work of conservative painters be recognized, and indorsing legislation that will enable American artists to copyright their designs.

Possibly the most important feature of the day was withdrawal of the twentieth resolution in a form to which objection had been taken by the Arizona delegation. As drawn, it might have had bearing on a Supreme Court suit in which Arizona is protesting application of the Boulder Dam bill.

There was substitution of a resolution urging adoption of a national policy for flood control to prevent recurrence of catastrophes in the Mississippi Valley, with indorsement of the Newlands plan, for coördination of all remedial operations on the Mississippi.

Two Awards Announced

Thelma Lovett of Morgantown, W. Va., was announced as the recipient of a prize of $1000 for each of two years of study, with a prize of $500 given in the same connection to Florence Greaves of Salt Lake City.

The recipients are university graduates who agree to serve for two years in the field of public health. First prize in the national junior poetry contest went to Harriet Mind-

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Indians Dispose Of Few Titles As Restriction Ends

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MUSKOGEE, Okla., May 2—Indian heirs of lands allotted to members of the Five Civilized Tribes at the beginning of the century have transferred only a few titles since federal restrictions against sale of inheritances expired April 26, it is shown by a checkup at the Indian Agency here.

The anticipated rush by "land grabbers" did not materialize. Many of the tracts involved are oil-producing and several lie in the rich Seminole oil field. The possibility of rash sales by the heirs was believed greater because of recent trying times through which they have passed. Value of lands affected is estimated at $4,000,000.

Slack demand for oil and agricultural lands is credited with putting a damper on the possible rush. More than this, friends of the Indians have sought to protect them from making unwise sales.

Adrian Landman, superintendent of the Indian Agency, has word from more than 30 of 40 county judges, that they will approve sales only after extended hearings. Their authority arises from a requirement whereby full-blooded Indians must probate the sale of their inheritances.

The coöperation of the judges was sought in order to gain time until the federal restrictions could be reënacted. Charles J. Rhoads, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was in Muskogee recently and said that when Congress convenes in December, the Interior Department will lead in an effort to replace the restrictions.

Lindberghs Living in Old Farmhouse Ten Miles From the Nearest Store

PRINCETON, N. J., May 2 (AP)—Far from the crowded streets of fame, illuminated by photographers' flashlights and peopled by curious admirers, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh at last has found a quiet retreat. It is an ancient white farmhouse, snug in the back country hills of New Jersey.

For six months or more the transatlantic solo flier, with his wife, the former Anne Morrow, and their infant son, has lived there in happy seclusion, 10 miles from the nearest store.

Green-shuttered and Colonial, the two-storied house was leased last November from Harold M. Van Horn, Trenton manufacturer, and will be the abode of the Lindberghs until the completion of their new house in the Sourland Hills, five miles from Hopewell, it was reported. A sign "private road" and a tin mail box unidentified by any name stand like sentinels at the entrance, and a plain white picket fence surrounds the house. An unkempt stubble field near by is marked for airplane landings. A 100-year-old kitchen from an old farmhouse has been remodeled for use as the Lindbergh living room, and an antiquated kettle on a crane hangs in the original fireplace.

Little has been seen of the famous couple since their residence here. But it is known they have been guests at the home of Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, and Mrs. Hibben, and at the Albemarle residence of the colonel's friend, G. M. Lambert.

The new Lindbergh abode will be on an estate of some 360 acres, purchased last November. Work is well under way. The house, it is estimated, will cost about $50,000. It will set back more than half a mile from the public road, on the second highest peak in New Jersey, and, it is reported—the hardest to get at. The site, it is believed, was selected from the air as the most suitable for construction of an airplane landing field.

According to the workers, the Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh watch for hours at a time the progress of the work.

Britain Unites in Welcome To Former Viceroy of India

Lord Irwin's Achievements Lead to His Support for Foreign Secretaryship in Next Conservative Cabinet—King to Pay Recognition

BY RADIO FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, May 2—Lord and Lady Irwin arrived at London this afternoon to receive a welcome from the leaders of all parties in Britain upon the termination of what is called the most critical and successful Viceroyship of India.

Not only was Lord Irwin's past record of distinguished achievement the subject of congratulation today. He was also greeted by the announcement in the press that he is likely to be the next Foreign Secretary in a Conservative Cabinet.

When he left for India five years ago Lord Irwin was a rising man in the Baldwin Government, having made a name in the Ministry of Agriculture with a successful series of farm bills. Now under pressure from the younger Conservatives, and with hearty agreement of his close friend, Stanley Baldwin, it is reported that the ex-Viceroy is destined for the Foreign Office.

If this forecast is confirmed it will give the Conservative Party a definite swing away from die-hardism. Lord Irwin has been sharply criticized by Right Wing members of his own party for his share in the agreement with Mahatma Gandhi, but important leaders like Mr. Baldwin, Neville Chamberlain and Geoffrey Dawson, editor of The Times, have been loyal to the Viceroy.

It is further reported that Sir Austen Chamberlain, who was the last Conservative Foreign Minister, is fully prepared to acquiesce in the arrange-

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FRENCH WOULD DELAY FURTHER TALK ON NAVIES

Massigli Returns to Paris; Union and League Meetings Near

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, May 2—The return of René Massigli from London, along with the tone of the officially inspired articles in yesterday's London Times appears to indicate that the naval discussions between France, Great Britain and Italy, so far as France is concerned, will not be resumed for several weeks.

The ostensible reason for M. Massigli's return is to receive new instructions, in view of the British and Italian replies to the French memorandum of last week. But the Italian reply has not yet been received here and the Government can only take official action after it has arrived, although it is well known it will be almost identical in substance with the British response.

The imminence of the French presidential election, May 13, and meetings at Geneva of the European union committee and the League of Nations Council on May 15 and 18 respectively, give additional reason to believe that France will not hasten resumption of the discussion.

André Cheradame, in an article in today's L'Ordre, declares, "it is urgent to wait until the Geneva decision, concerning the Austro-German customs union, is known." He maintains that conclusion of the Franco-Italian naval agreement now would tend to precipitate the Austro-German union.

There is a general impression that France has been confronted with a united attempt by Great Britain and Italy, to oblige it to sacrifice in advance the right which might have been granted by the proposed naval conference of 1935, to replace old tonnage with new. France will certainly refuse to make such a concession.

Lisbon Is Restless But Funchal Falls

LISBON, May 2 (AP)—President Carmona and his Cabinet sat in the Third Regiment Barracks protected by barbed wire and machine guns today, but while revolution threatened at home, Portuguese forces in Madeira sent word that the rebel junta at Funchal had surrendered.

The Minister of the Interior sent word from the fortress that the naval expeditionary force which bombarded Funchal from sea and air had brought the rebels to their knees.

The government heads took to cover yesterday when May Day riots got out of hand and police turned a machine gun on a mob in Rocio Square. Two men were killed and about 20 were wounded before some semblance of order was restored.

It looked like revolt, and the Cabinet, which sought shelter in the fort once before a week ago, went back there while the army took things in hand.

This morning trolley cars rattled along the streets again and taxicabs were back in service. Storekeepers took down their shutters, but there were few customers and the city lay under an ominous calm.

FEIS TO ASSIST STATE DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP)—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, announced today the appointment of Dr. Herbert Feis of New York, as economic adviser of the State Department.

Dr. Feis is a graduate of Harvard and has taught economics at the University of Kansas and the University of Cincinnati. He also has been an adviser to the labor branch of the League of Nations and at present is director of research of the Council of Foreign Relations. He is the author of several books on economic subjects.

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MEXICO CALLS EXTRA CONGRESS ON VITAL ISSUES

Impending Treasury Deficit Declared Legislators' Hardest Problem

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—The permanent committee of the Mexican Congress, acting upon a recent decree issued by President Ortiz Rubio, has called an extraordinary session of Congress beginning May 12, for the purpose of acting upon four pending problems, three of them of vital bearing upon the financial and economic welfare of the Republic.

The four problems for the discussion of which the special session has been summoned include the labor code project, the Lamont-Montes de Oca debt payment agreement, the looming treasury deficit, and the project to make Mexico City a city of 1,000,000 inhabitants.

The labor code project, which has been studied and is still being studied by labor, capital and governmental interests, appears, judging from opinion that has been publicly expressed, much more favorable to all concerned than the original "Portes Gil labor code," which was shelved by the 1929 Congress following powerful opposition to it, principally by capital interests.

Present indications point to passage of the new labor code without a great deal of argument. While the measure contains in substance many of the clauses to which Capital almost en masse objected in 1929, it is generally conceded that the teeth of the old project have been removed. One principal difference between the old and new projects is that, in the new code, regulations requiring collective labor contracts, a storm point, are not so sweeping.

Debt Payments

While the new Mexican labor code will have an international effect, since foreign capital invested in Mexico is heavy, of even greater bearing on relations with the United States is the disposition Mexico will make of the pact calling for resumption of foreign debt payments, long suspended, by Mexico. This agreement was signed in July of last year in New York by Luis Montes de Oca, Secretary of the Treasury in Mexico, and Thomas W. Lamont, representing the International Bankers Committee on Mexico.

Congress will be required to ratify or reject this agreement, which, when drawn up last summer was praised by the American and Mexican press in general and by prominent persons in the financial world of the two republics. Since that time the agreement has repeatedly been the target of bitter attacks in Mexico by interests that have contended that Mexico is not now in a position to pay its foreign debts. A recent agreement to suspend gold payments in favor of silver payments while Mexico's monetary exchange remains unstable was favorably received, but subsequently opposition in influential quarters has again been voiced against the Lamont pact.

Deficit Impends

Perhaps the hardest nut Mexico's legislators will have to crack is the problem of how to avoid an impending deficit in the Federal Treasury. Basing estimates on the federal income of the first three months of the year, Mexico is facing a balance of 30,000,000 pesos, or about $15,000,000, in the red by the end of the year, and Mexican financiers have asserted that there is a possibility that this deficit may reach much higher figures unless—as everyone here is confident that they will—government officials find a way to balance the reduced income with the necessary expenditures. Mexico's 1931 budget was prepared last summer, at a time when federal income of that year was received in amounts greatly exceeding all estimates. The 1931 budget is, in round figures, 280,000,000 pesos.

The fourth topic to be taken up by the special Congress is the amendment of the "organic law" of the Federal District, to annex several suburbs to Mexico City so that the capital city will become a city of first class. The 1930 census figures place Mexico City just below the 1,000,000 mark, which is the goal it must reach in order to become a city of first class.

The population of Mexico City now is 968,443, while that of the second city in size in Mexico, Guadalajara, is only about 155,000. It is planned to incorporate Villa de Guadalupe Hidalgo, where the famous Basilica de Guadalupe is located, and the suburb General Anaya into the city limits of Mexico City.

SOVIET PLANS TO SOW 250,000,000 ACRES TO GRAIN

Farm Machine Manufacture Drops 50 Per Cent Below Schedule

MOSCOW, May 2 (AP)—Soviet Russia, apparently unconcerned with grain surpluses in the rest of the world, will sow this spring 100,000,000 hectares, 28,000,000 to wheat and the rest to corn, rye, oats, and flax. The hectare is about 2½ acres.

The total area planted to all agricultural products is 140,400,000 hectares, the area scheduled for 1933, the last year of the Five-Year Plan. From present indications the harvest will be excellent, but a serious shortage of farm machinery is causing deep concern.

Official statements show that farm machine manufacture in the last six months ran 50 per cent behind schedule. In the Rostov plant, one of the biggest of its kind in the world, only 382 combines were turned out in the last six months, whereas the plan calls for more than 800.

In all the factories the schedule called for 31,150 machines, but only 14,591 were made. The difference between supply and demand was covered by imports, principally from America, and the Soviet Union will have to depend on the United States for machinery to harvest this year's huge crops.

This year 50,000,000 hectares were sown by the collective farms, 7,000,000 by the state farms and the rest by individual peasants. The area sown to spring and winter wheat was about 18 per cent over last year.

The increase in collective farms is one of the reasons for the huge crops expected. In the last year the Government seized 3,500,000 hectares from the Kulaks and turned them over to the Collectives. This process is still going on.

The corn crop is expected to be about 27 per cent over 1930 and about the same percentage of increase is expected in all grain crops. Russia has to feed 162,000,000 people, however, and the amount of surplus which will be available for export is difficult to determine.

Mechanical Age Changes School And Home Aims

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 2—Several addresses before the National Conference on Parent Education which opened here yesterday showed that it is the opinion of leading educators of the United States that the "mechanical age" has complicated problems of home and school life. The discussions revolved about the general theme of "Changing Backgrounds of Home and Family Life."

Opening the conference with a radio address from San Diego, Calif., Dr. William J. Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education, who called the Parent Education Conference in coöperation with the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, called attention to the effort in behalf of handicapped children, and the "children's charter" as a standard for parental education as well as for the education of children.

Mrs. Hugh Bradford, Sacramento, Calif., president of the P. T. A. Congress, replied by radio. Miss Bess Goodykoontz, assistant to Dr. Cooper, presided.

Acute differences in human relationships have resulted from the "machine age," in the belief of Lawrence K. Frank, New York City, and those most seriously affected are the children. His paper was read by Miss Sidonia Gruenberg, director, Child Study Association of America.

The great aims of natural science are elimination of poverty and disease, and the promotion of mutual understanding, declared Arthur M. Harding, director of extension education, University of Arkansas.

Joy Elmer Morgan, editor of the Journal of National Education, criticized "low" newspapers and "cheap" radio advertising.

Dr. Henry E. Barnard, director of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, said schools of the future will be community centers, places where both parents and children may go.

The board of managers elected Mrs. J. E. Tettinger of Lansing, Mich., secretary of the congress, and voted to consolidate all activities of the congress in one building at Washington.

Afghan King Orders Cotton Machinery

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Quetta, Baluchistan, May 2

AN INDUSTRIAL revolution for Afghanistan was foreshadowed today by the arrival from Europe of a large consignment of machinery, en route to the north.

King Nadir Khan ordered the shipment to carry out his plans for a cotton weaving and spinning mill at Kabul, the capital, and for paper manufacturing plants at Jalalabad and woolen weaving mills at Kandahar.

Like the Indian Nationalists, the Afghans are clamoring for "Swadeshi" or homemade garments, the materials for which will be supplied by the new mills.

United States To Stand Firm On War Debts

Administration Makes Position Clear Before Meeting of World Chamber

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, May 2—The vigorous discussion of war debt cancellation that is anticipated at the meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce that takes place here next week will in no way alter the attitude of the United States Government on this subject.

It is emphatically made clear here in the most responsible administration quarters that the United States Government has in no way changed its position of opposition to war debt cancellation, and that while the widest discussion of the subject at the international chamber's convention is welcomed, those deliberations will in no way influence the Government's stand.

Neither will this Government make any commitments, it was stated, along the line recommended by Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, for the establishment of long-term international credits as a means of reviving the buying power of the world.

Eager to Coöperate

The United States Government is eager to coöperate with other nations in working out plans for a world-wide revival of business conditions, it was explained, but the President has no pronouncements on this to make to the International Chamber of Commerce meeting. This convention, with representatives from 46 countries present, is cordially welcomed by the President, but these foreign business leaders, it is declared, need expect no trend from him for readjustment of war debts or approving a long-term international credit system.

No formal pronouncement on these subjects will be forthcoming from the President for the present, but in view of the widespread agitation in recent weeks in important business quarters in this country on these matters the White House has taken the opportunity to make the Government's stand clear before the international chamber convenes.

For weeks past leading Americans have been contending in public that the foreign debt question must be reopened and a new policy adopted in Washington if this country proposes contributing something decisive toward the economic rehabilitation of the world.

Most Americans talking on this line have coupled foreign debts with the high American protective tariff. One or both must be revised downward, they have held, if Europe is again to become a greater consumer of American products.

The General View

This is the general view lately taken by W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad and a leading Republican of his State; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Col. Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company, and to a lesser extent, Owen D. Young, possible Democratic candidate for President.

"It is quite natural," Silas H. Strawn, chairman of the American committee of the International Chamber said, "that some of the views expressed by delegates from other countries will be contrary to the

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Politicians' Eloquence Goes to Waste As Egypt Drops Them in the Desert

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAIRO, May 2—A locomotive was the best political ally of the Government when Liberal and Wafdist leaders boarding trains to be conveyed to Tanta for opening the great electoral campaign were hauled into the empty desert yesterday, where their eloquence was wasted on electorless sands.

With some 150 followers Nahas Pasha, former Premier, and Mohammed Pasha Mahmud entrained for Tanta surrounded by a large force of police. When ordered to leave the trains they refused, whereupon the Government had them transported to a barren desert up and down most of the side lines near Cairo. The politicians were finally deposited on a spur railway in the midst of an Egyptian army camp where they were placed under technical arrest.

The electoral campaign was to have inaugurated a boycott against the Government. But the forces of Ismail Sidky Pasha, Premier, have banned the Opposition's campaign, and the railway has proved their strongest political weapon, although yesterday's shuntings to and fro disrupted much train service. But the disturbances which might have been expected if the leaders had visited Tanta have been averted.

COMMISSION ORDERS CUT IN FREIGHT RATES

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday ordered the New York Central, Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania Railroads to cancel interstate freight rates they have been charging on commodities carried in steel containers on flat-cars.

The order also canceled rates proposed by the New York Central and Lehigh Valley and certain of their connections and by the Missouri Pacific. The railroads had sought to extend the service west of the Mississippi River but to charge higher rates. The commission held the rates must be on the same basis as those east of the Mississippi.

STEADY JOBS FOUND DUTY OF INDUSTRY

U. S. Trade Chamber Urges Fact That 40,000,000 Workers Rely on It

NO DEFINITE PLAN IS GIVEN, HOWEVER

Possibility of Central Body to Regulate Business Stability Is Discussed

Concerted efforts to solve the problems that face the business world focus attention upon the increasing importance of economic study. In a series of 18 articles on "What Makes Your Income Come In?" THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR combines a discussion of elementary phases of modern economics with reporting of current national and international commercial conventions. The following, the twelfth, deals with the sessions of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

By RICHARD L. STROUT

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 2—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States put the weight of the nation's business behind the effort to stabilize industry instituted in the studies of a special committee under Henry I. Harriman, vice-chairman of the New England Power Company and president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, as a concluding act in its nineteenth annual session.

Following three days of almost continuous sessions in which the foremost subjects arising out of an 18-month depression were discussed, the convention adopted a series of two dozen resolutions covering many of the problems involved.

At the same time the delegates heard Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the board, declare that industry's chief duty "rests in the maintenance of employment" for 40,000,000 workers, and discuss the possibility of organizing one great central advisory body, acting to stabilize industry, "in the interest of softening the extreme fluctuations in the ebb and flow of business."

Silas H. Strawn, Chicago lawyer, former head of the American Bar Association, was named to succeed William Butterworth as president of the chamber.

Many of the economic subjects which have most agitated the nation in the past months, and which have come before the convention in one form or another at various round tables here, were touched upon only indirectly, if at all, by the final resolutions.

There was no direct statement on wages, or on the vexed question of tariffs and foreign debts, or on Soviet trade and agriculture. Some of these matters, it was said unofficially, would be taken up at the conference of the International Chamber of Commerce which is timed to meet in Washington next week. The chamber passed a series of resolutions on antitrust laws, specifically recommending legislation to give trade practice agreements arrived at in agreement with the Federal Trade Commission the validity of law.

Seeks to Eliminate Waste

"The chamber urges upon Congress the enactment of suitable legislation authorizing the Federal Trade Commission to receive, approve and enforce, under judicial review, agreements on the part of business men seeking to eliminate wasteful practices and trade abuses arising in the course of their competitive relations, provided such agreements do not tend unreasonably to restrain trade or create monopoly."

The chamber indorsed the trade practice conference under the trade commission as one means of preventing unsound competitive practices. It urged closer coöperation between the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice in the administration of the antitrust laws. On the general subject of these laws, the chamber turned over to its own board of directors authority to consider whether a general study of the application of this legislation to business should be made.

Citing the depressed condition of business, the chamber laid the foundation to oppose efforts in the next Congress to increase federal taxes on incomes either of individuals or of corporations. The commission favored a "material reduction" in the capital gains tax. It ordered a survey by one of its committees to determine "the final impact of taxation on the cost of living indicating what proportion taxes represent of the amounts spent by the average citizen for food, clothing and shelter."

Stability the Feature

Another resolution denounced the sales tax on general merchandise, and it proposed steps to remove double taxation. A resolution dealing with silver stabilization omitted reference to participation by the American Government in an international conference proposed by the Pittman resolution, and turned the matter over to the international chamber meetings next week, as a subject "particularly appropriate for the development and study by an international business men's organization."

Of all the matters touched upon in resolutions, that dealing with stabilization was perhaps the most earnestly discussed. The chamber's resolution read, "We recommend and indorse the appointment of the special committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States for continued study of the possibilities of business and employment stabiliza-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

WOMAN'S PARTY HEAD PROTESTS DEPORTATION

Expulsion of American Widow to Be Referred to Department of Labor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, May 2—Deportation last week at Detroit, Mich., of Mrs. Lillian Larsh, United States-born widow of a Canadian, was vigorously denounced yesterday by Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, chairman of the National Woman's Party.

Mrs. Wiley characterized the deportation as a "burning indictment of the inequalities remaining in our national law in spite of all that was done by the last Congress." The Woman's Party, she announced, will ask the Department of Labor to investigate the case and will scrutinize it carefully through its own Michigan branch, headed by Mrs. Rilla A. Nelson.

Mrs. Larsh and her four children were deported to Wallaceburg, Ont., a week ago. A wire from Harry Shirley, chairman of the Charity Department at Wallaceburg, to Mrs. Wiley protested the deportation and the methods employed. Mrs. Larsh, he said, was absolutely without funds and had no relatives on the Canadian side of the border.

"The National Woman's Party protests most energetically against the practice of deporting American-born women, of which this case is a lamentable example, Mrs. Wiley declared. "Under no circumstances could this happen to a native-born American man.

"Mrs. Larsh undoubtedly lost her citizenship upon marriage to a Canadian, according to the old discriminatory law, and therefore she is technically an alien. If she were married now, according to our present law, she would still be an American citizen.

"But because her citizenship was taken away from her years ago, without her having a voice in the matter, she has been deported from the city of her birth and cast penniless among strangers. Perhaps it was because of her poverty that she was deported. Yet lack of money does not nullify her American birth. Again, no native-born American man could ever be deported because he had no money and no job.

"The deportation from our country of an American-born woman is a thing that outrages one's sense of justice."

800 MILL OPERATIVES TO RETURN TO WORK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADAMS, Mass., May 2—Nearly 800 employees of the No. 4 Berkshire Mill of the Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates will return to work Monday and the other three units of the company, employing about 1000 will resume work as soon as practical, a mass meeting of mill morkers was told yesterday afternoon.

The employes have accepted a mill proposal to return under the same conditions existing at the time the mill shut down two weeks ago. J. R. White, organizer for the United Textile Workers of America, announced the decision. The mill workers are now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

NEW ZEALAND PLANS LOANS TO FARMERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Fresh proof of the seriousness of the economic situation in New Zealand is the announcement that the Government, despite its shortage of money, will furnish loans to farmers to buy fertilisers. The top-dressing of land has added greatly to the productivity of the Dominion, especially in dairying areas.

At the present time, however, many farmers find it difficult or impossible to buy the fertiliser needed, and rather than see the land depreciate, the Government has decided to advance money on security for this purpose.

Outdoor Schools Please Bulgarians

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA, Bulgaria—Bulgaria is now making its first experiments with outdoor schools. One of the best is found in the midst of a forest, Boris Park, in Sofia, and supported by the Sofia Board of School Trustees. The purpose is to provide children with fresh air and sunshine as well as to experiment with freer, more intimate pedagogical methods.

Only the poorest children are received into the institution, where they are kept free of charge. During most of the year they spend the greater par of their time out of doors. Since formal lessons are avoided the teachers and pupils live as members of a family, and never lose direct contact with nature.

Competent persons who have visited the school say that it is producing excellent results. Inasmuch as there are not many private schools in Bulgaria and since those of the state are rather formal, this outdoor experiment may induce authorities to offer more freedom and liberty to the more enterprising teachers.

Catacombs Draw Tourists to Tunis

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALGIERS, Algeria—Christian catacombs, discovered near the town of Sousse, in Tunisia, and dating back to the first centuries of the Christian era, are attracting interest among archæologists and tourists.

Excavations have brought to light nearly 320 subterranean galleries, several kilometers long, on both sides of which there are hundreds of tombs dug out of the rock. Many of them are empty, though all of them bear some name and inscription, such as "quies in Domino" or "vivas in pace." Bronze coins, small earthen lamps and fine mosaic work have also been discovered.

These catacombs, it is thought, date back to the second and third centuries of the Christian era in the days when the bishops of Carthage were as powerful as those of Rome.

Of further interest are the ruins of Bulla-regia, a subterranean town, so built in order to protect its inhabitants against the heat of summer; or the famous amphitheater of El Djem, almost as huge as the Coliseum of Rome, and Dugga, with its forum, theater and above all its three graceful temples built in Greco-Roman style.

NOVA SCOTIA CLOSES ITS LONDON OFFICE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Great regret, not unmixed with unfavorable criticism, is being expressed here at the determination of the Nova Scotia Government to close its London offices on the grounds of economy. Though sympathy is expressed with the object, it is claimed that the Province will lose much more than it will gain, not only as regards colonists from this country, but in relation to the new Anglo-Canadian tourist traffic, which is beginning to attain large proportions.

Even at the present moment the Province is calling for a number of selected British families with certain qualifications. It is apprehended that western Canada will now get all the limelight to the detriment, both of the Maritime Provinces and the Dominions travel attractions generally.

STEADY JOBS FOUND DUTY OF INDUSTRY

(Continued from Page 1)

tion. This study should include means for relieving unemployment distress as may unavoidably occur from time to time, including a rational program of production and distribution to be initiated by business itself."

This indorsement of the proposal that business "put its own house in order" followed original appointment of the "committee on continuity of business and employment" by William Butterworth, president of the chamber, two months ago. The committee is composed of some 15 leading industrial and business figures. It held a meeting in New York six weeks ago and another during the chamber's meeting in this city. Its purpose is to inquire into the practicability of cushioning the shock of business declines for labor, and to advance the regularization of business on a long range basis.

Stabilization held the center of the stage at this convention. Some of the most enlightened executives of some of the largest firms in American industry voiced the conviction that stabilization, through unemployment insurance and more careful budgeting, is possible for business.

Although the convention, in its resolutions, failed to mention specifically the subject of agriculture and the competition of Soviet Russia with American trade, these topics were covered indirectly by resolutions, on the one hand condemning government competition with business, and declaring that the time has come for a complete survey of such competition, and on the other, a resolution on "unfair competition from abroad" dealing with lumber, pulpwood and manganese, all of which come from Soviet Russia.

The resolution advocates "adequate provisions to halt unfair competition." The chamber proposes a conference of all elements of transportation, to discuss their problems; indorses "financial responsibility laws" for motorists to promote highway safety; commends proposals for extension of international highways northward to Alaska and also to nations in the south. It recommends legislation for regulation of motorbuses in interstate commerce, and indorses Government assistance to the merchant marine and aviation industries.

Definite Business Aids

Mr. Barnes in his address declared there are 11 "specific and very positive actions on the part of legislative authority which carry the promise of effective aid" to business. These were:

1. Lift the legislative restriction which prevents great life insurance companies from entering the field of unemployment relief through private contract, just as they have done in protection against almost every other form of human distress.

2. Revise the capital claims provisions as recommended by President Hoover and Secretary Mellon before it can prove again a potent force in an orgy of inflation leading to ultimate collapse.

3. Suppress unfair senatorial disparagement which determs in any men of tested capacity from devoting their talents in public service appointments.

4. Confirm America's entry into the Court of International Justice as recommended by President Hoover in the interest of international good will and good faith.

5. Reconsider the 40-year-old regulatory legislation and administration before destructive competition destroys further agencies of employment and earnings, and especially as to conserving natural resources.

Reframe Banking Laws

6. Reframe our banking laws in the light of recent experience so that agricultural communities particularly shall have reëstablished strong sources of credit.

7. Reconsider the regulatory provisions affecting American railroads, especially as to facilitating proper consolidations into strong systems and the relative burdens laid on competitive transportation.

8. Establish tariff schedules on economic principles, facilitating international trade, with only due protection to our higher wage scales and living standards.

9. Apply all reasonable policies of economy to public finance, and thus control tax burdens, which threaten to stifle industry and discourage individuals.

10. Dispose of the outgrown war investment at Muscle Shoals and cease its agitation for public operation before further discouraging private enterprise.

11. Definitely sustain the American tradition that government money and government authority shall not compete in the proper trade activities of its own citizens, especially as that tradition has lifted American industry to world preëminence and faces today special problems in maintaining that preëminence.

Mr. Barnes' forecast of the creation of a central advisory body for business was as follows:

"Perhaps sometime the interrelationship of industries, the mutual dependence, may create a conviction that some kind of a central advisory body may relate these activities in the interest of softening the extreme fluctuations in the ebb and flow of business. If that body is to be effective, it must have the flexibility of cooperative association of industry itself, and be free of the rigidity of government bureaucracy and uninfluenced by the play of political expediency.

"If that time comes, it will be out of the play of judgment and conviction based on actual experience on a lesser scale, such as is now going on within the industrial associations of America. Certainly, neither public opinion nor business experience justified an unqualified resort to such a suggestion at present. Further study and experience are manifestly necessary."

At the final evening session, Robert Masson, chairman, French National Committee, International Chamber of Commerce, analyzed all the stock remedies such as elimination of trade barriers, revised production methods, emigration, and changed agricultural methods. With one exception he found them wanting. But in Geneva, Basel, Washington, in international meeting places, the call for coöperation is being raised which, he thought, pointed to the real solution and the true path out of the valley and back to the heights of prosperity.

"We can help each other and we can learn some lessons," he declared. "Never have we felt so clearly the economic interdependency of continents. We must come together, confront our problems, exchange our views, learn from each other. If no general miracle can be devised to relieve the world situation, let us consider each aspect of it, and find out smaller and more partial remedies."

Merit in Freer Credit

He found merit in liberal extension of credit to debtor nations. The proposal, he said, is to let creditor countries be liberal with their capital and lend to agricultural countries less strong financially.

"I suppose this," he went on, "is not intended to enable the latter countries to increase their output and carry over their stocks, but to allow them to repay their local indebtedness incurred at very high rates of interest.

"This is a perfectly sensible proposal. It is already being done. The public will respond if they are satisfied as to the guarantee offered and as to the financial and political stability of the borrowers."

Other officers of the chamber elected follow:

Chairman of the Board—Julius H. Barnes, Duluth and New York. Vice-Presidents: Northeastern division— A. J. Brosseau, New York; southeastern—W. M. Wiley, Sharples, W. Va.; southwestern, John G. Lonsdale, St. Louis; north central, W. Rufus Abbott, Chicago; northwestern—Karl de Laittre, Minneapolis; western division—Paul Shoup, San Francisco; treasurer—Oscar Wells, Birmingham, Ala. Honorary vice-presidents—John Joyedson, Washington, and Seymour Parker Gilbert Jr., New York. Directors for District 6—J. Walter Drake of Detroit, succeeding Frederick J. Haynes, removed to Syracuse, N. Y. Director for District 4—Thomas Preston, Chattanooga, Tenn., succeeding Oscar Wells, elected treasurer.

Mr. Edson, who retires as treasurer after 19 years service, was made an honorary vice-president for life.

The next convention will be in San Francisco.

Farm Board Gets Credit To Pay for Its May Wheat

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 2—The Grain Stabilization Corporation, marketing agency of the Federal Farm Board, has arranged millions of dollars of credit for financing deliveries of wheat to the Government on May contracts, it became known here in conjunction with the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

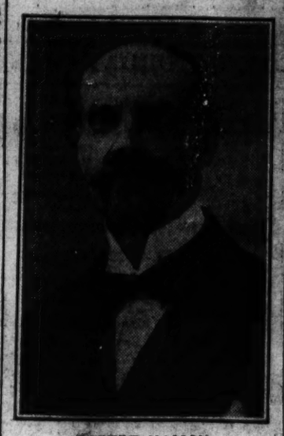
Sixty million dollars is to be borrowed by the Grain Stabilization Corporation through the Chase National Bank of New York and the loans will be secured by the wheat to be delivered to the farm board agency on May contracts.

Confirmation could not be obtained from James C. Stone, chairman of the board, who attended the meeting here, of further reports that another $60,000,000 is to be borrowed from the intermediate credit banks.

It long has been known that among farm board wheat holdings were large quantities of futures contracts, purchased for delivery in May. The total has been reported to be 110,000,000 bushels or more.

While $500,000,000 has been appropriated for the farm board's revolving fund, only $400,000,000 thus far has been made available,. The remainder will not become available until July 1. Out of its $400,000,000 the board has made loans or commitments of loans to coöperatives totalling around $274,000,000. Further funds have been required to finance wheat purchases and the Cotton Stabilization Corporation has acquired 1,300,000 bales of cotton. These stabilization purchases of wheat and cotton have been financed partly through credit secured by the commodities themselves. The board announced a week ago that it had $110,000,000 of cash besides the $100,000,000 to become available July 1.

He Urges Freer Credit Given Debtor Nations



ROBERT MASSON

Navy to Cut Ships In Caribbean Zone

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP)—Within a week the Navy Department plans to leave the situation in Nicaraguan and Honduran waters to the three vessels of the special service squadron, the cruiser Rochester and the gunboats Asheville and Sacramento.

The light cruiser Trenton, the aircraft carrier Langley and the destroyers Dupont and Schenck were ordered withdrawn yesterday, and similar orders are to be issued shortly to the cruisers Marblehead and Memphis.

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, May 2 (AP)—Fierce fighting was reported yesterday between rebel forces in the north and government troops headed by General Ferrara.

CHIMNEY SITTER AIDS STRIKERS IN TOKYO

TOKYO, May 2 (AP)—The 170 dye works employees who locked themselves in a warehouse here and went on a hunger starike to protest the discharge of a workman were given support today by a chimney sitter. He ascended the 130-foot smokestack at the dye works proposing to stay there until the strike is settled.

The sitter's position is a two-foot railed platform atop the stack. He has an overcoat and draws up food and water with a rope. Police said there was no law against chimney sitting.

CHILE TO HOLD DOWN COST OF NECESSITIES

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 2 (By U. P.)—The Government issued a decree yesterday placing severe penalties on artificial increases on the prices of necessities of life.

The control of prices in each municipality is to be placed directly under committees appointed by local authorities. The committees are to be composed of one representative of the producers, one of the middle man and one of the consumer.

WORK AGE LIMIT SET BY GLASGOW

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—No persons under 18 years of age are to be employed on licensed premises in Glasgow. This important decision was given at the half-yearly licensing courts held in St. Andrews Hall, here, April 14.

Before considering the various applications for licenses, the Glasgow court met privately, when the question of employing youths in licensed premises in the city was discussed. After the public sessions started, Bailie Newman stated that the court had decided that any person under the age of 18 years should not be employed in licensed premises, and that the decision would also apply to those so employed at the present time.

Soft Drinks School Opens in London

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A school of instruction in the art of mixing soft drinks has been started here. Twenty serious students are now studying the intricacies of sundaes, ice-cream sodas and waffles.

"And about time, too," many people are saying. The art of soft drinks has hitherto been sadly neglected in Britain.

The course at the new school lasts a fortnight. The students then sit for an examination, and the successful ones are awarded certificates. After that they are qualified to manipulate the gleaming handles and taps of up-to-date soda fountains. The instructors have had experience in America.

There is a slump in cocktail drinking, and the soft drink authorities anticipate that by offering an attractive variety on their menu cards they will soon win over a host of customers who now order alcoholic beverages because they don't know what else to drink.

COURTAULD SOUGHT IN PLANE AND BOAT

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, May 2 (AP)—Search for Augustine Courtauld, British explorer marooned on the Greenland ice cap, was being made today by land, sea and air.

Capt. Albin Ahrenberg, Swedish flier, landed here last night after a flight from Bergen, Norway, by way of the Faroe Islands. He hoped to resume his flight today.

The patrol boat, Odin, reached the ice barrier of Greenland some time earlier and unloaded an airplane for Sigurd Jonssen to take off. The crew refitted the machine with skis. Weather and sea conditions were favorable for a flight.

Two groups of dog teams, driven by friends of Mr. Courtauld, were believed to be mushing across the frozen wastes toward the tiny meteorological station in which he volunteered to spend the winter. They left Angmagsalik yesterday afternoon.

A third plane, belonging to H. G. Watkins, leader of the England-Canada air route expedition of which Mr. Courtauld was a member, prepared to leave Angmagsalik for the same purpose.

FORD BUYS HOUSE IN CHELMSFORD, ENG.

CHELMSFORD, Eng., May 1 (AP)—Announcement was made here today that Henry Ford had purchased Boreham House, a handsome eighteenth-century mansion which stands near this town, and probably will reside there from time to time.

He has large business interests in Essex. For some years Boreham was the country seat of Lord Kenyon, and it has been the center of many fashionable gatherings.

JUDD VETOES HAWAIIAN BILL

HONOLULU, May 1 (AP)—Gov. Lawrence M. Judd has vetoed a measure of the Territorial Legislature asking Congress to authorize statehood for Hawaii. He returned the bill yesterday. Action upon the veto is considered unlikely in the 30 days remaining of the session.

FARMERS MAKE NEW START WITH FEDERAL FUNDS

Drought-Relief Program Ends in 18 of 22 States Affected

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, May 2—Many farmers have been able to "make a new start" with the aid of the drought relief funds appropriated by the last Congress, Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, announced yesterday.

The Government officially ended its relief program to sufferers in 18 of the 22 drought-affected states at midnight, April 30. Loans for seed, fertilizer and feed for livestock will be made until May 15 in Oregon, Washington, Montana and Pennsylvania. These exceptions were made because the planting season comes later than in other states where loans were made.

Out of a total of $87,000,000 appropriated by the last Congress for relief work of all kinds in the drought sections, approximately $44,000,000 had been expended.

Of the $10,000,000 which was set aside for financial rehabilitation through agricultural credit corporations, only about $400,000 has been loaned. Aid will continue to be extended to credit agencies.

The National Advisory Loan Committee, headed by Mr. Hyde, has approved loans totaling $388,304 to 304 stockholders in 19 credit companies in 13 states, latest figures show.

Spring work in last season's drought zone has progressed under favorable conditions, Mr. Hyde declared. The present crop outlook he termed good.

The American Red Cross is gradually curtailing its direct relief work in the drought areas. Its activities are now confined largely to the mountainous regions. At the peak of its relief work the organization was aiding 2,000,000 persons. The number has now been reduced to approximately 600,000.

Reports from Oregon declare there has been decided change in the picture that prevailed there three months. The combination of more than $7,000,000 distributed in the State for feed, seed, fertilizer and rehabilitation loans, plus veteran loans and appropriations of credit corporations, has resulted in a considerably improved situation, it is stated.

9,610,204 Persons Are Resident In London, but 'City' Has Under 14,000

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—That amorphous concretion of cities which is called London is beginning to ask itself why it should continue to differ from all other comparable aggregations of human habitations in the world in having no central administration to focus civic patriotism and pride.

The question is discussed in a paper read recently before the Institute of Public Administration at Westminster by Alfred George Chamings, formerly chief officer of the Public Control Department of the London County Council. Mr. Chamings laments that the outlook of the citizen of London is of necessity parochial since there is on such thing as citizenship as understood in Manchester, Birmingham, and other great cities in the United Kingdom.

The number of governmental bodies is bewildering. Within what is known as the "London Health Area" there were resident, when the last census was taken, a population of 9,610,204 persons. Yet the "City of London" properly so called—despite its equipment of a Lord Mayor and other picturesque civic dignitaries—includes only a number of blocks of generally non-residential offices containing in all less than 14,000 permanent inhabitants. A much larger section is known as the County of London. It contains 4,500,000 inhabitants ruled by 28 mutually independent metropolitan Borough Councils. These Borough Councils have some link with one another in the London County Council which is a central authority, however, only for certain specific civic services including fire prevention, education, and main drainage. Even the Borough Councils cover among them less than half the total population. The remainder comes under the jurisdiction of smaller municipalities each acting for itself.

So great is the resultant complication that Mr. Chamings says: "After years of thought about the matter I am convinced that no greater boon could be conferred upon London than the setting up of one governing authority"

It may be characteristic of British mentality to leave confusion in possession simply because it is the outcome of the slow development of centuries. The fact, nevertheless, that what is now gographically a single city has reached its present stature by the growing together of independently administered units is not generally regarded as sufficient reason for not coördinating the whole.

RED CROSS OFFERS AID TO SOVIET RED CROSS

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—Judge John Barton Payne, chairman of the Red Cross, today cabled an offer to aid in the earthquake disaster to the Red Cross of Russia.

His message, addressed to the Red Cross organization of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, Moscow, read: "Deeply distressed at reports of Transcaucasus earthquake. American Red Cross extends sympathy. Can we help?"

Ex-Viceroy of India Bids Farewell To Big Gathering of British and Natives

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SIMLA, India—The departure of Lord and Lady Irwin from New Delhi at the end of their viceregal reign was marked with an incident which epitomizes something of that democratic spirit which the British have brought to this country.

The departure was made the occasion of a farewell ceremony on the part of representatives of the British Indian community, but it was not the formal celebrations but the unexpected episode which will stand out in the memories of observers, overshadowing the magnificent scene which took place in the marble Durbari Hall of the viceregal palace.

Many of the most prominent British and Indian leaders of official and civic life in India attended the ceremony and were presented to Lord and Lady Irwin, who spoke informally to scores of people. Then the distinguished guests proceeded to line the entrance leading to the steps of the palace, a spacious staircase down which the Viceroy walked to his car which waited in readiness to whisk him off to the railway station.

It was when Lord and Lady Irwin were about to enter their car that the unrehearsed incident occurred. Notwithstanding the British and Indian military guards and the vast throng of distinguished personages, a humble Indian made his way to the car and with a modest salaam spoke to the Viceroy. It was the palace "mali" (gardener) and in his hand he carried two roses, one for Lord Irwin and one for Lady Irwin.

With a simple salutation he presented his gifts, receiving in return a handshake from the Viceroy—to the immense delight of the mali, who for a few minutes had the eyes of this most important gathering of notables focused upon him.

With a final salaam the mali quietly withdrew and joined the group of humble Indians who, waiting around the corner of the palace, learned the success of his exploit. This brief interlude between one of the highest and one of the lowest occupants of the palace created an impressive feeling of a simple drama being carried out before hundreds of spectators.

Another equally noticeable happening followed when Lord and Lady Irwin drove off down the long driveway, the great throng of Indian spectators standing in respectful silence, as is their wont, until the car finally made a "fadeout" at the end of the two-mile vista. The silence was eloquent of the deep regard in which Lord and Lady Irwin are held throughout India.

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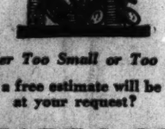

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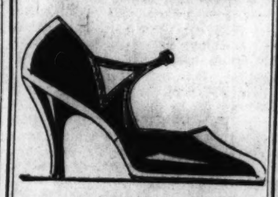

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TRADE BALANCE ATTEMPT DENIED TRUST VIOLATION

Taylor Society Groups Also Discuss Planning of Production

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 2—Agreements among industrial firms to balance production with demand, tend to promote trade and cannot be classified as violations of present anti-trust laws, in the opinion of Walter D. Hines, director of the Cotton Textile Institute of New York.

Mr. Hines presented this view before the Taylor Society in session here this week.

"We hear much talk of the necessity for amending the antitrust act," Mr. Hines declared. "If may well be that the machinery for administering that act is unsound in principle and that its principle should be abandoned. Everybody should desire to prevent agreements which are really in restraint of trade and commerce, and that is what the anti-trust act prohibits.

"In an industry with a serious overcapacity, however, I believe that even the strictest construction of this prohibition, based upon the narrowest conception of the purpose and effect of the antitrust act, is not contravened when the units in that industry, through a process of education, come to a realization of the folly of producing regardless of the demand, and when the respective units then individually shape their course to balance production with demand.

"But I wish to present the further thought that in such an over-extended industry even an agreement among the units therein upon a plan for keeping production in balance with demand, should not be regarded as an agreement in restraint of trade and commerce within the meaning of the existing antitrust acts. On the contrary such an agreement should be regarded as being in promotion of trade and commerce."

Huston Thompson, a Democrat and former chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, took issue with John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, over the latter's proposal to have business submit its proposed moves to the trade commission for a "ruling in advance" as to whether the move was lawful on its face.

Production planning in industry, illustrated by case discussions, was the subject of one session. Other meetings on production routing and planning work in the office were conducted in a factory and a publishing house at the same time, while two other groups considered the subjects of planning, labor relations and the relation of cost accounting to budgetmaking.

Unemployment, overproduction, sales planning, production planning and the establishment of an industrial code to serve as a basis for relations between employer and employee are the subjects under discussion at the society's meeting this year, in pursuance of its policy of promoting the art of administration and management.

Ralph E. Flanders, manager of Jones & Lambert Machine Co., Springfield, Vt. led the discussion of planning production, which was further illustrated by talks of executives of two manufacturing companies.

George B. Whitehead of the Proctor & Schwartz plant of this city, conducted the group considering production routing through the factory itself, and Walter D. Fuller, secretary of the Curtis Publishing Company, illustrated his talk on planning work in the office by an inspection of procedures at the Curtis offices.

The discussion of the Taylor Society's industrial employment code was led by H. V. R. Scheel, vice-president of the Botany Consolidated Mills, Inc., New York, under the chairmanship of Henry Tatnall Brown, president of the Brown & Bailey Co., Philadelphia.

The relation of cost accounting to budget making was the subject of a paper by Floyd F. Hovey, industrial economy department of the Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester, N. Y. At the evening sessions Wallace B. Donham, dean of the graduate school of business administration, Harvard University, addressed the meeting on the necessity of national planning for industry.

The international aspect of the problem was discussed by James A. Bowie, director, department of industrial administration of the College of Technology, Manchester, Eng. C. H. Van Der Leeuw, president, International Industrial Relations Association, The Hague, and L. Urwick, director, International Management Institution, Geneva.

52,562 U. S. Citizens In Latin America

WASHINGTON (By U. P.)—Out of a grand total of 385,272 United States citizens listed as permanent or semi-permanent residents abroad, 52,562 are scattered throughout the countries of Latin America, according to an official estimate made public here at the State Department.

Mexico, according to this estimate, leads all other Latin-American countries in the number of United States citizens resident within its borders, having a total of 11,830. The Dominican Republic ranks second with a total of 10,856 but 8725 of these are recorded as natives of Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Among South American countries Argentina leads with 3718 United States citizens there, Brazil ranking second with 2959. United States residents in other Latin-American countries were enumerated as follows: Bolivia 249, Chile 1856, Colombia 1114, Ecuador 232, Paraguay 52, Peru 1317, Uruguay 200, Venezuela 1974, Cuba 7274, Costa Rica 611, Guatemala 968, Honduras 1356, Nicaragua 847, Panama 2991, Salvador 237, Haiti 1922.

Boys Run the New York Stock Exchange For a Day as Reward for Good Service

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 1—Boys took over the conduct of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday. At least, they ran all of the important administrative offices in so far as routine was concerned. It was the reward to the boy employees of the exchange—clerks and pages—for exemplary conduct and effort throughout the year. To the boys with the best records went the highest posts on Boys' Day.

Silvio De Gregory, of 84 Grove Street, Brooklyn, sat at the polished oak desk of Richard Whitney, president of the exchange, and shouted "Boy!" just as he himself is shouted at through the rest of the year. He was selected because of his high scholastic standing at New York University and the Stock Exchange Institute and for his almost perfect record of service. He is employed as page on the floor of the exchange. Radio is his hobby, but he does not think stock exchange quotations ever will be disseminated by that medium, because of the opportunities it would offer unscrupulous stock brokers.

One of the most coveted offices was held by James M. Bragonier, of 4250 Marathon Avenue, Little Neck, who was Boy's Day chairman of the board. He pressed the button that sounded the big brass gong beside the rostrum that puts in motion the trading on the floor and calls off the big deals that have not been completed at 3 p. m., when the exchange closes.

Allen L. Lindley, vice-president of the exchange, was replaced by Robert E. Shriver of Belleville, N. J., who assisted Silvio de Gregory with many of the important details of administration. Shriver is a graduate of Belleville High School.

Alexander Huber, 333 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, was manager of the day branch of the Stock Exchange Clearing House, and Bertram Smith, 95 Halsey Street, headed the night branch.

Most of these boys are ambitious of big things in finance, and recall that 40 of the present members started as clerks or pages on the exchange.

The day served as an incentive for hard, efficient work throughout the year for every boy employed by the exchange. At noon Mr. Whitney sat down with them at luncheon.

Engineers Leave For Panama Border

SAN JOSE, C. R., May 2 (By U. P.)—D. Tucker Brown, American engineer in charge of recommaissance work in connection with the survey of the proposed Inter-American Highway route, George Curtis Peck, United States commercial attaché to Panama and Costa Rica; Dr. Wallace, a geologist, and a number of Costa Rican engineers left San José this week en route to the Costa Rica-Panama frontier. There they will map and lay out the proposed highway from Cartago to Canas Gordas, on the border, to connect with the highway already under construction in the Republic of Panama. Mr. Brown and his party expect to remain in the field some six weeks.

The country through which the engineers must travel is all a wilderness from Copey to the Panamanian border, with very few inhabitants, and the opening of a highway into this virgin territory would greatly increase the agricultural production of Costa Rica, it is said.

Newspaper comment in San José on the surveys being made by the American engineers has been along only one line: that the opening of a highway from the United States to Panama would result in the further control of Central American affairs by the Government of the United States. Some have intimated that Costa Rica cannot afford to spend $12,000,000—the estimated cost of the highway, and, that, since a road connecting the Panama Canal with the proposed Nicaragua Canal would be almost a necessity, the Government of Costa Rica should insist that the Government of the United States finance the construction thereof.

Gardening Spreads In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The "live-at-home" moves fostered by agricultural leaders all over the State, has struck North Carolina with full force and bids fair to find fruitful expression in the harvest of 1931.

The movement is not confined to farmers but has spread to the cities, where men, women and children are busy planting home gardens, according to numerous letters received by the State Department of Agriculture.

"We are tired of seeing our back yard go to waste," one housewife wrote. Another said her family had rented a lot in the suburbs and proposed to raise all vegetables necessary for table use during the coming summer.

Garden fans are turning to the home production of many things that have been regarded as delicacies. Asparagus will come in for its share of attention; fruit trees are being set out in city back yards, and some are going in to raise mushrooms. Beautification programs are also being adopted.

Character Building in the Making

AMERICAN BOY SCOUTS' TWENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY

Upper Row, Left to Right—Birds and Insects Furnish Interesting Hours of Study. (© Boy Scouts Association)—Lord Hampton, D. S. O., British Chief Commissioner. Below (Wide World)—Huge Birthday Cake With Which Boy Scouts Are Celebrating Twenty-First Anniversary.

BOY SCOUTS' 21ST YEAR SHOWS BEST RECORD YET

Lord Hampton, British Chief Commissioner, Invited to Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—With a record of 21 years of history-making behind them, the members of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America will meet in Memphis, Tenn., May 5 and May 6 to celebrate the termination of the most eventful year in the annals of American Scouting.

They will also formulate plans for extension of the character building and citizenship training influences of the Boy Scout movement during 1931.

The occasion will be the annual meeting of the National Council, and among the delegates who will take part in the conference will be many outstanding American educational leaders, business and professional men who form the national guiding strength of the movement.

Walter W. Head, president of the Foreman-State National Bank of Chicago, who has been president of the Boy Scouts of America since 1926, will preside at all sessions and the guest of honor will be Lord Hampton, Chief Commissioner of the Boy Scouts' Association of Great Britain, and chairman of its imperial headquarters committee.

Lord Hampton Invited

Lord Hampton is coming to the United States at the invitation of Mortimer L. Schiff, International Commissioner of the Boy Scouts of America. Joining the Scout movement in 1911 as Assistant Scoutmaster of the Hartlebury troop, Worcestershire, Lord Hampton was appointed District Commissioner for North Worcestershire in 1912 and later County Commissioner for Birmingham. The following year he was named County Commissioner for Worcestershire.

Lord Hampton was a member of the committee of the First International Boy Scout Jamboree, held at Birmingham, Eng., in 1913. Following a period of distinguished service in the World War, he was appointed Deputy Chief Commissioner at Imperial Headquarters in 1920, and next year was named Chief Commissioner.

Lord Hampton was awarded the Silver Cross for Life Saving in 1919 and the following year received the award of the Silver Wolf, the British Scout decoration for distinguished service to boys.

President Hoover, who is honorary president of the Boy Scouts of America, will receive a copy of the annual report of James E. West, chief Scout executive, which shows that despite the current depression, 1930 was the most successful year in the history of Scouting. Boy Scouts during the year totaled 1,247,493, and records show that since the inception of Scouting in America in 1910, 4,879,273 Scouts and Scouters have participated in the activities of the movement. The Boy Scouts of America movement today comprises the greatest organized force of boys in the history of the world.

Training Emphasized

An interesting portion of the annual meeting program this year will include tributes to Scouting from leaders of various walks of life in which the Boy Scout movement has wielded an influence for good. This part of the program will carry out the theme that pervaded the twenty-first birthday of the Boy Scouts of America when President Hoover and other eminent Americans paid tribute to the worth of Scouting and the benefits which had accrued to the nation as a result of the character building, citizenship training influences of the program.

At the Memphis meeting, "The Tribute of the Schools" will be presented by Dr. Willis A. Sutton, of Atlanta, Ga., president of the National Education Association and Superintendent of Atlanta Schools. The Rev. Dr. George W. Truett, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Dallas, Tex., and one of the leading clergymen of the south will present "The Tribute of the Churches."

Two other Americans, Mrs. Lilian M. Gilbreth, consulting engineer of Montclair, N. J., and Paul A. Siple, Eagle Scout who accompanied Commander Byrd to the south pole, will bring the tribute of the home and of youth to Scouting.

Mrs. Gilbreth, who is chairman of the Women's Division of President Hoover's Emergency Committee for Employment, has four sons who are Scouts. She is an engineer by profession, not one who builds bridges or railways or highways, but an efficiency engineer who helps others to make their work easier, especially mothers who are concerned with home-making and the happiness of their children.

Speakers on the formal program at the banquet of the National Council will be Lord Hampton and Arthur M. Hyde, United States Secretary of Agriculture. The program for the entire meeting is in charge of Bolton Smith of Memphis, a vice-president of the Boy Scouts of America, to whose constant support and leadership much of the growth of Scouting in the South is due.

The report of the Chief Scout Executive will show that Cubbing, the new branch of the Boy Scout movement for boys under the present Scout age, has won the approval of parents throughout the nation and that, although the Boy Scouts of America organization is proceeding slowly and carefully with this program, so that adequate leaders will be found, already more than 5000 cubs are enrolled.

Perhaps one of the most interesting developments of the last year, the report will state, is the record made by the Sea Scout Division, which provides a special water-going program for older boys with Scout training. According to the report of Thomas J. Keane, national Sea Scout Director, there was a net increase of 49 per cent in the registrations, bringing the total number of Sea Scouts and leaders to more than 11,000.

The Sea Scouts have floating equipment of more than 1000 vessels. Most of them are sailing boats, but among the ships of the fleet are fast power-boats and four-masted schooners.

In Scout camps last year Boy Scouts aided in reforestation work by planting more than 200,000 trees.

Cod Are Actuated By Gulf Stream

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—That the Gulf Stream, having been following a more northerly course than usual, crowding currents of warm water toward the fishing banks and thereby causing cod to migrate to deeper depths, is now due to swing more to the south, with the result that bank fishing will be more productive, is the prediction of Louis Berube, professor of fish technology at Macdonald College, St. Ann.

He figures that the variations in the course of the Gulf Stream are cyclical and that the present phase of the cycle is near its end.

A fact of interest in connection with the professor's theory is that the fishing on the Grand Banks last year was the poorest in 17 years; some fishermen attributed that to the earthquake and tidal wave of the previous winter. Another fact is that last Winter Newfoundland enjoyed phenomenally mild weather. Winter herring did not visit the Newfoundland coast in their usual hosts, fishermen saying the water was too warm to be congenial for them. On the other hand, Newfoundland fishermen caught salmon throughout the winter, the fish being large and plump and of as rich a flavor as those taken in July.

Britain Unites in Welcome To Former Viceroy of India

(Continued from Page 1)

ment and will retire to the House of Lords as Lord President of the Council.

Lord Irwin is the son and heir of Lord Halifax, veteran leader of the House of Lords who is prominent in the Anglo-Catholic movement and even favors reunion of the Church of England with the Church of Rome.

Lord Irwin has definitely established his position as one of the most forward-looking members of the Conservative Party. The fact that he had to be forced to sit in the House of Lords because of his Earldom is not regarded as an insuperable obstacle to his becoming Foreign Secretary. Although in a number of ways this is an undoubted handicap there are many who favor associating the Foreign Office with the senior branch of Parliament.

The train of Lord Irwin arrived at Victoria Station this afternoon, and was met by a throng of dignitaries and Londoners who had come to see the man who had harmonized the major sources of disagreement concerning India's future.

Lord Dunmore represented the King, and Ramsay MacDonald sent his principal private secretary, C. P. Duff. Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India, and members of the India Council brought tribute from the permanent staff which controls Indian affairs here. Lord Sankey, Arthur Henderson, Herbert Morrison and Lord Amulree represented the Cabinet.

Mr. Baldwin, Leopold Amery, and Sir Bolton Eyres Monsell came as old friends and Cabinet colleagues. Sir John Simon and other members of the Indian Statutory Commission were present, with Lord Peel, Lord Reading, Lord Lothian and others of the Round Table Conference, besides many other notabilities. Undoubtedly Lord Irwin will be honored by the King and nation, but the precise forms of his recognitions are not yet known.

Carolina Teachers Vote State Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina Educational Association closed its forty-seventh annual convention by proposing an ambitious program for the State.

The following objectives were unanimously adopted:

1. A State board of education to be appointed by the Governor with overlapping terms of office for its members and vested with the duty of appointing a State superintendent of education.

3. Extension of the State-wide minimum school term to eight months; the extended term to be financed by the State or local units, or both.

4. Full local self-government in the matter of providing increased educational opportunities over and above the State-provided minimum with local control of local funds and strict State supervision of State-provided funds.

5. Salaries that will attract and retain in the profession the type of teacher North Carolina deserves.

6. A character development program all persuasive but as definite and purposeful as possible throughout the entire curricular of the schools.

British to Revise Teachers' Salaries

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The local education authorities of England and Wales have given notice of their determination to revise the scales of salaries for teachers in the public elementary and secondary schools. The number of teachers affected is 200,000, and the amount of money spent on their salaries every year is more than £40,000,000.

Teachers' salaries are settled by a standing joint committee called the "Burnham Committee," after its chairman, Lord Burnham. This committee consists of representatives of local authorities and teachers. The present salary scales were agreed to in 1925, and they will remain unaltered until March 31, 1932. The present year will be spent by the committee in negotiating a new set of scales to supersede them on April 1 of next year.

The local authorities have two objects in view in giving notice to terminate the agreement. They wish to effect a reduction in the amount spent on teachers' salaries, and they wish to redress certain anomalies.

The chief anomaly is the existence of four scales, differentiated according to locality. The London scale is the highest; the large provincial towns are next; small towns come next; and the lowest scale is paid in the rural areas. The difference between the salary of an assistant master in London and that of one in a rural area is £96 per annum.

ARGENTINA DROPS TICKET TAX

BUENOS AIRES, May 2 (By U. P.)—The supplementary tax of 20 and 10 pesos ($6.40 and $3.20) respectively on first and second-class steamship passages to Argentine ports was abolished by the Government yesterday.

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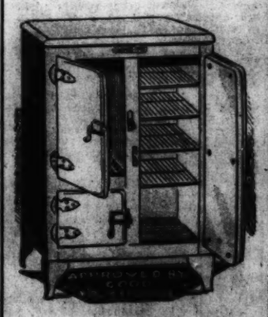

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SMITH COLLEGE JUNIORS TO GET YEAR AT MUNICH

Dr. Neilson Announces Extension of Plans for Study Abroad

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 2—"The German Government, especially its education department, is much interested in establishing a Smith junior year in Germany similar to that existing in France," Dr. William Allan Neilson, president of Smith College, reported on his recent return from Europe.

"The University of Munich," Dr. Neilson said, "has taken some initiative in the matter and next year we expect to establish a group of courses like those in Paris for students with knowledge of German as our juniors in France have of French.

"An arrangement has been made with people known to us by which any students who wish may go to Germany for the junior year next year without a Smith College director. The following year if there is a demand we shall probably send a group of our own to Munich."

Dr. Neilson also brought assurance of the welfare of the Smith juniors in France and Spain. The group in Madrid is having the extraordinary experience of being perfectly safe in the midst of great political excitement, and the decision has been made after examination and conferences to continue the junior year in Spain if a sufficient number still want to go.

In speaking of the previously announced innovation of a junior year in Italy to start in 1931-1932, Dr. Neilson said: "In Italy I found great willingness, not to say eagerness, to take part in the general scheme of a junior year abroad. I consulted at length with the Rector of the University of Florence, who finally proposed to establish for us courses parellel to the kind of courses we have in France, especially given for our group, by professors in the University of Florence.

"Authorities of the University of Perugia, which has a well established summer school of Italian language, literature and art, are equally eager, and if a group wants to go, we shall go to Perugia for the month of September and to Florence for the winter.

"I was more convinced than ever," Dr. Neilson said, "of the educational advantages of the scheme of the junior year abroad. There are so many kinds of things that are put within reach of our students in that year that can be hardly got in any other way or at any other time. It is foolish for any student interested in languages or international relations not to take the opportunity. You are aware of what it does for the mastery of the language. The interest, social, political, artistic is beyond words."

QUINCY AND EVERETT GIRLS WIN PRIZES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMHERST, Mass., May 2 — From the 45 essays and 76 verses submitted in the annual verse and essay contest sponsored by Massachusetts State College, "Music at Vespers," a poem by Helen G. Souden of Quincy High School, and "Edmund Burke Visits Concord Bridge," an essay by Carla Paaske of Everett High School, were awarded first prizes of $25.

The runners-up in the contest were: Alice Martha Davis of Westfield High School with her poem, "To One Almost Forgotten"; and Doris H. Redman, of Amherst High School, with her essay, "The Babbits Attend a Shakespearean Play."

AMERICAN MAY DAY GENERALLY QUIET

The United States passed a quiet May Day, according to Associated Press reports from widely scattered cities. Large gatherings took place in New York, Boston and Cleveland but there were few disorderly outbreaks. Although police in some cities made a few arrests there was no serious trouble.

Patriotic groups mingled with Communistic factions in Union Square, New York, and many children were seen in the throngs on Boston Common. In Havana, however, the demonstrations resulted in one fatality. The police had firm control of the situation. The rest of the island was comparatively peaceful. In Regla, across the harbor from Havana, threatened distrubances required the maintaining of a strict military guard.

State College Holds Its High School Day

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMHERST, Mass., May 2—Approximately 500 juniors and seniors of high schools throughout the State visited Massachusetts State College today as guests at the annual High School Guest Day. For the first time the visitors were restricted to members of the two upper classes of the high schools in the hope that those coming would be better fitted to inspect the college in all its phases.

In the morning the buildings were open for inspection and the young people had a chance to observe the manner in which the routine classes are carried. At noon a luncheon for the principals and teachers of the various schools was served in the cage of the new physical education building, which was open for public inspection for the first time. A concert played by the college band, under the direction of Capt. Edwin M. Sumner, followed. Dean William S. Machmer and the heads of the various divisions made brief speeches.

A track meet with Trinity, a varsity baseball game with Middlebury, an exhibition of riding and mounted drill work by members of the advanced classes in military and a group of coeds, and a presentation of "The Americans Come," by the Roister Doisters Dramatic Society, furnished the visitors with ample extra curricula entertainment.

DR. MARSH RECEIVES FIRST COPY OF HUB

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, received the first copy of the "Hub," the first all-varsity year book, at the annual Junior Promenade held last night in the Louis XIV ballroom of the Hotel Somerset. Edward N. West, editor-in-chief, and recently named "the outstanding student of the year at Boston University," made the presentation.

Miss Constance Suden of Boston was chosen as "Prom" queen. A feature of the event was the appearance of Billie Burke, stage and screen star. Approximately 300 couples were present.

RADCLIFFE MUSICAL ASSOCIATION ELECTS

Mrs. David Bailey of Cambridge was reëlected president of the Pacific Musical Association last night at its annual meeting. Miss Marguerite Fiske of Cambridge was named vice-president; Mrs. John Phillips of Belmont, treasurer; Mrs. Claes Enebuske of Cambridge, recording secretary, and Mrs. Pinckney Holbrook of Boston, corresponding secretary.

A grant of $100 from the club funds was made to the Radcliffe Orchestra, an undergraduate organization consisting of 25 girls, which will give its first annual concert on May 5. The money is to be used for the purchase of instruments, including a tympani, a contrabass and a set of cymbals.

HEAD OF BRITISH BUSINESS GROUP LANDS IN BOSTON

Sir Alan Anderson on Way to World Trade Conference in Washington

Sir Alan Anderson, leader of a large group of British delegates to the International Chamber of Commerce meeting in Washington, disembarked from the White Star Line motorship Britannic at Boston today, with Owen Jones, British resident commissioner at the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris. Sir Alan is honorary president of the International Chamber, former president of the British Chamber of Shipping, a railroad magnate and banker.

Accompanying Sir Alan were several British industrialists, who left the Britannic at Boston, and another large group remained on board to continue to New York City.

"International trade is a matter of give and take," said Sir Alan. "All businesses are affected directly or indirectly by forces operating in countries other than their own. If from time to time they can meet to determine these forces, to encourage those working for good, to discourage those working for evil, they will help forward a movement which aims at promoting a mutual understanding of their individual problems.

"The International Chamber has been doing this work and has been providing this platform for 10 years. It has grown enormously in strength and influence during that period. At the end of its first decade, it fittingly returns to hold an all-important meeting in the land which witnessed the birth of the idea that led to its foundation. From that year to this, the chamber has owed a great deal to the sincere grfriends it has in the United States.

"The congresses which have been held in Paris, London, Brussels, Rome, Stockholm and Amsterdam were attended by strong delegations from America. Undeterred by trade slumps and the need of ruthless economy, we are now returning the compliment, because we feel that it is only by a joint effort that we can emerge from our present trouble."

The group of delegates included Dr. W. H. Coates, a director of the Imperial Chemical Industries and representative of the Federation of British Industries with Mrs. Coates; J. E. James, secretary of the same corporation and Henry W. Bell, director of Lloyd's Bank. Dr. Coates, who is well known among British economists, is the chief British representative to the International Chamber meeting to discuss the question of double taxation. Mr. James is the leading British delegate working on the subject of the protection of industrial property. Mr. Bell is an advocate of free trade.

J. Arthur Aiton, engineer of Derby, who is prominent in the British Chamber of Commerce movement, is in charge of the delegates. The Lord Mayor of Liverpool Edwin Thompson brings the personal greetings and good wishes of Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, and Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary. The Lord Mayor is to be received by Mayor James J. Walker of New York next Tuesday and by President Hoover at Washington next Friday. The Lord Mayor brought with him a civic regalia of his office which is worn only on state occasions. This is said to be the first time that this regalia has ever crossed the Atlantic. The Mayor of Liverpool is accompanied by Mrs. Thompson, the Lady Mayoress of Liverpool; Percy F. Corkhill, secretary to the Mayor, and Walter Moon, town clerk of Liverpool.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH, (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekdays at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. T.)

New Plan Outlined In Parking Problem

The civic bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which has been in the foreground of all constructive parking effort, now submits a "five-fold" plan looking to solution of the problem.

After all, says the bureau, "the real controversy is between the moving vehicle and the standing vehicle—the irresistible force versus immovable body of the traffic problem. Now that the tumult of extraneous conflict has subsided, we offer this five-fold solution in an impartial effort to outline a goal in the parking problem which this community should try to reach. The plan is:

"Continuous and honest apprehension of violators, intelligently directed and executed; proper signs indicating parking prohibitions; cooperation between rule-making and rule enforcing agencies; exemplary observance of all rules by public officials and heads of important business firms; realization by motorists and business men that over 75,000 vehicles enter the central business district daily, but there is street parking space at one time for only 2500."

INDIAN LEADS PARTY OVER NEW HIGHWAY

LYNDONVILLE, Vt., May 2 (AP)—An American Indian led Gov. Stanley C. Wilson and his party of notables in a dedicatory trip yesterday over a 31-mile stretch of hard surface road between Wells River and Lyndonville which was once an Indian trail.

A young Dartmouth undergraduate, Roderick Sundown, was the "the Indian chosen to step out of his modern American character for a few hours and become Indian Joe, recorded in history as a friendly guide to the first white settlers in the primeval wilderness of northeastern Vermont.

He led the Governor's automobile party, which numbered several hundred cars, over the route of Indian Joe's trail from Wells River to Lyndonville. Thousands of school children greeted the procession as it passed through towns along the way.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Showers tonight and probably Sunday morning, followed by clearing and colder; moderate west and northwest winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Maine: Showers tonight, probably clearing Sunday morning; colder Sunday.

Vermont: Showers and colder tonight; Sunday fair and colder.

Connecticut: Showers tonight; Sunday fair and colder.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh southeast and south winds, shifting to northwest and becoming strong over the south portion Sunday, and overcast weather with occasional rain tonight, probably ending Sunday morning.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. May2	Max. May1		8 a.m. May2	Max. May1
Albany	48	58	Memphis	60	70
Atlantic City	48	50	Miami	76	80
Boston	51	60	Montreal	44	52
Buffalo	54	58	Nantucket	48	52
Calgary	42	..	New Orleans	66	72
Charleston	68	80	New York	50	58
Chicago	50	62	Philadelphia	52	62
Denver	46	60	Pittsburgh	54	66
Des Moines	46	78	Portland, Me.	40	54
Eastport	42	48	Portland, Ore.	54	62
Galveston	64	72	San Francisco	54	64
Hatteras	64	72	St. Louis	58	70
Helena	42	70	St. Paul	40	74
Jacksonville	72	84	Seattle	52	58
Kansas City	58	72	Tampa	74	88
Los Angeles	60	72	Washington	52	64

High Tides at Boston

Sunday 12:24 a. m., and 1 p. m.
Height of tides 11.5 feet, 10.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:13 p. m.

YALE DEBATERS WIN

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 2 (AP)—Yale, upholding the affirmative side, won a 2-to-1 judges' decision in a debate with Harvard last night on the topic whether the United States should interfere with a municipal government.

WELLESLEY GIRL TELLS OF FALL OF SPANISH THRONE

Student at Madrid Describes Conditions Preceding Overturn

A first-hand account of what took place in Madrid during the elections which culminated in the recent overthrow of the Spanish monarchy, given to Wellesley College by Miss Marie Linehan of Wellesley Hills who is spending her junior college year at the University of Madrid, was made public today.

The information came in the form of letters, one of which describes the election-day excitement, and the other, dated April 14, dealing with the wild celebrations of the Republicans.

Although Miss Linehan observed excited gatherings of workmen on the Castellana, apparently she had no inkling of what was taking place because of the rigid newspaper censorship. Mounted "guardias" in sixes and eights patrolled the thoroughfares of the Spanish capital and airplanes circled the city dropping sheaves of monarchial propaganda.

This printed matter was openly scorned by the majority of the populace as representing "the people with money." Miss Linehan's first letter said. People said that the monied element had 7,000,000 pesetas to invest in votes at 75 pesetas per ballot. Meanwhile, cannons were being brought into view, and additional troops appeared in readiness for trouble.

Evidently the time immediately preceding the announcement concerning the tide of the voting was one of sharp suspense. Miss Linehan said that the Puerta del Sol, usually the center of any public disturbance, was thronged as late as midnight. It was an orderly crowd, though, her letter said. She expressed the opinion that there would be no more trouble than a lot of "talk."

Apparently this opinion was not justified in view of what she wrote in her second letter. "Viva la Republica!" was what a majority of the frenzied populace was shouting, for Spain had hung out the red, yellow and purple flag from the balcony of the Aguanta miento in the Puerta del Sol and the official proclamation was read. The reign of the House of Hapsburg was at an end.

Miss Linehan's expectation of a monarchial victory had turned out to be a Republican landslide. She said that everyone agreed that His Majesty would do well to leave. Newspapers predicted that the Republic of Spain was only a few hours away. Rumors were flying about that the King had left, and later these were contradicted. Some said that his friends had cashed 2,000,000 pesetas into pounds sterling.

Miss Linehan's class in Romanticism was dismissed because only five out of a class of 25 students showed up, and the professor observed that courses in Romanticism could be given any day, but that governments changed rarely. So Miss Linehan went to the theater. Shops had closed hours earlier. Nearly everyone displayed the colors of the new Republic, her second letter said.

This is the first year that Wellesley College has sent students to Spain for their junior years. Four Wellesley students are now in that country, part of a delegation of 25 gathered from men's and women's colleges throughout the United States.

DRY LAW DECLARED AID IN WORLD DRIVE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 2—America's prohibition law is aiding in the W. C. T. U.'s campaign to make the whole world dry, Miss Agnes E. Slack, English lecturer, told the Hampden County W. C. T. U. last night. She told of many places at the four corners of the globe where she has been asked about the Eighteenth Amendment and assured her hearers they did not have the faintest idea of the importance of the American law in the eyes of others throughout the world. Miss Slack founded the W. C. T. U. units in Constantinople, Damascus and Alexandria.

Dr. Chester S. McClown, president of the American International College, introduced Miss Slack, who is in this country as a delegate to the world conference of the W. C. T. U. in Toronto June 4 to 10.

Valuable Silver Pieces Exhibited

More than 2500 single items of sterling silver will be on display next week at a silver exhibition of Shreve, Crump & Low Company. Beneath the modernistic lighting fixtures of the firm's new store at Boylston and Arlington Streets the flickering glow of dozens of candles is brilliantly reflected by the glittering surface of silver pieces of all sorts.

An interesting and valuable collection of antique Irish and English silver is forced to share the honors of the exhibition with the original and compellingly attractive work of Georg Jensen, the Danish artist. A number of new Jensen patterns are displayed, including the bead, rose and "modern" motifs, the latter reminiscent of the setback skyscraper design.

Copies of old English, French, Irish and early colonial silverware abound, especially complete collections of Georgian and Paul Revere sets being displayed. A number of beautifully dressed tables are exhibited, one of the most striking being set with French Border service, Francis I flatware and English crystal goblets. In the windows are two instructive displays showing in detail the process of making a silver teaspoon and teapot, from the ingots of copper and silver ore to the finished product.

BURROUGHS BOYS HOLD FORMAL PARTY

A formal party in connection with the celebration of Newsboys' Week in Boston was held last evening by members of the Harry E. Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation, at their clubhouse on Somerset Street. Representatives of the city and state, besides other notable benefactors of the foundation, were guests.

Max Agassiz and Judge Frederick P. Cabot received gifts of billfolds and jewelry made by the leather and jewelry classes in appreciation of their interest in the foundation work. Entertainment was provided by the boys and included singing and selections by the Harmonica Band.

WORCESTER BOY WINS PRIZE

WATERVILLE, Me., May 2 (AP)—David J. Power, Worcester, Mass., Classical High School student, last night won first prize at the annual Lyford prize speaking contest conducted at Colby College. He received $50.

TRIBUTE IS PAID TO ONE OF STATE'S LEADING JURISTS

State Supreme Court Holds a Memorial to Moorfield Storey

As eminent lawyer, friend of the Negro and moulder of public opinion, Moorfield Storey was memoralized today at a special sitting of the Supreme Judicial Court for Suffolk County.

Private secretary to Charles Sumner in the two eventful years from 1867 to 1869, Mr. Storey early developed his sense of justice and sympathy for the Negro, George R. Nutting, former president of the Boston Bar Association, declared in presenting the memorial to the court.

This interest grew until Mr. Storey stood out as one of the most ardent champions of the Negro. In three pivotal cases before the United States Supreme Court he argued successfully for Negro rights.

Justice John C. Crosby, presiding at the special sitting, called attention to these examples of Mr. Storey's work, and said that his sympathies were enlisted in the cause of oppressed peoples everywhere.

"It has been said," Justice Crosby continued, "that in the history of the fight for Negro rights, no individual since Lincoln has rendered more valuable service."

Mr. Storey served as president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from 1910 to 1915.

Mr. Nutting represented the Boston Bar Association in presenting the memorial. The presidency of that association, as well as of the American and Massachusetts Bar Associations, was held by Mr. Storey.

"From the professional standpoint merely we would honor him for what he had attained," Mr. Nutting declared, "we might point to him as a worthy example to follow. But while there are few who had such achievements, we think of far more than mere achievements when we think of Moorfield Storey. For beyond all the success that he attained at the bar, he was in this community a great citizen.

"In every democratic community there stand forth citizens who without holding public office, become molders of that public opinion without which a democracy cannot survive. Preëminent in that type was Moorfield Storey. No cause came on the political horizon in his time in which he did not play his part."

Friends and professional associates paid tribute to Mr. Storey's friendliness, courage and intellectual ability. His achievements as an author and writer on public topics were told.

Besides Mr. Nutting, the following spoke: Robert G. Dodge, T. Nelson Perkins, William G. Thompson and Bentley W. Warren.

M. I. T. Holding Open House Day

Massachusetts Institute of Technology today is conducting its ninth annual open house day, sponsored by the Combined Student Professional Societies.

Progress in natural science and engineering is being shown throughout the institute this afternoon and evening. One of the most interesting laboratory exhibits is the miniature electrified railway built by the students of railroad operation in the department of civil engineering. The trains are operated from a remote control panel on a 200-foot system, equipped with the most modern features of actual American railroads.

The airplane wind tunnel and other facilities of the aeronautical engineering department are open for inspection. The stroboscope, a newly developed mechanism for photographing moving machinery, and apparatus such as Michael Faraday used in his experiments will also be on display.

Other attractions include track and field events, a soccer game and other athletic competition, in the afternoon, and a concert by the military band in the evening. Special lighting apparatus and flood lights will illuminate the buildings tonight. Guide service is provided for visitors unfamiliar with the institute buildings.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Helen E. De Long, Elmira, N. Y.
Mrs. Anna K. Nims, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. J. G. Turriff, Ottawa, Canada.
Mrs. Elsie B. Biggs, Arlington, Mass.
Miss Betty Kerrison, Springfield, Mass.
Miss Freda Biggs, Arlington, Mass.
Loring G. Williams, Reading, Mass.
Ralph W. Williams, Reading, Mass.
Edith Williams, Reading, Mass.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Braintree; Hunt School, Broad Street, Weymouth, 8.

Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus, Boston Garden, 8.

Saturday Evening Club: Annual ball, Gov. and Mrs. Joseph B. Ely, guests; main ballrooms of Copley-Plaza and Statler Hotels, 9 to 1.

New England Hotel Men: Banquet in connection with exposition, 7.

Canadian Club of Boston: May Day Party and Dance, Louis XIV Ballroom, Hotel Somerset, 8 to 12.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Play, "Sardines," by members of ladies' auxiliary, assisted by Mrs. Mabel F. Tenney and Brynel G. Larsson; auditorium, 448 Beacon Street, 8.

Harry E. Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation: Senior dance, presentation of basketball awards, Somerset Street, 8.

Theaters

Wilbur—"The Truth Game," 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Society, Beverly; Briscoe School Hall, Essex Street, Ellis Square, Beverly, 3:30.

Free public lectures by Richard J. Davis, C. S., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lawrence; Central Grammar School Hall, Ditson Place, Methuen, 7:45; and under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Reading; Reading Theater, 3:30.

Hootel Statler: Reunion, Highland Nature Camps, Parlor C.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Dormitory Splash, natatorium, 9. Morning breakfast, cafeteria, 9:30. Meeting, Caspy Club, Vialle Room, 3:45. Meeting, Cosmopolitan Club, Bates Hall, 5.

Sunrise service; address, "The Sunrise of the New World," by the Rev. Charles W. Casson; solos by C. Arthur Hilts; Big Blue Hill, 5 a. m.

Music

The Boston Public Library, South End Branch—The Gordon String Quartet, 3. The Boston Public Library, Copley Square—The Gordon String Quartet, 8.

EVENTS MONDAY

Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus, Boston Garden, 2.

Boston Ruskin Club: Annual meeting, lecture hall, Boston Public Library, Boylston Street, 2.

Hotel Statler: Speaking contest, National Electric Light Association, Georgian Room.

West Roxbury Community: Annual meeting, Girl Scout Committee, home of Mrs. J. M. Sanderson, 16 Hastings Street, 2:30.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Meeting and afternoon reception, Beth Israel Association, ballroom and foyer, 2 to 5.

New England Women's Club: Annual meeting and May breakfast, Hotel Kenmore, Commonwealth Avenue, 11.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Twelfth in lecture series on "The History of the Art of Building," by Thomas F. McSweeney, auspices department of building and construction; Room 1-134, M. I. T., 10 to 12.

Lowell Institute: Third in lecture series on "The Gospels of Matthew, Mark and Luke," by Prof. James Hardy Ropes, Harvard; "Luke"; Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 2:30.

Meeting: Boston Congregational ministers; motion pictures on "Religious Education," by Dr. Sidney A. Weston; Pilgrm Hall, 11.

Alliance branches conference; address, "General Alliance, Retrospect and Prospect," by Miss Bertha Langmaid; Everett Hale Chapel, 64 Marlboro Street, 10:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free, weekdays from 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday, at 11 o'clock. Early Italian engravings. Memorial exhibition of the works of Charles Grafly, through May 3. Recent gift of drawings by John S. Sargent; designs for ornament, 16th to 18th.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Etchings by Marguerite Kirmse; paintings by old masters.

Casson Galleries, 576 Boylston Street—Etchings and drypoints by Cameron, Briscoe and Russell Flint. Through May 9.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—General exhibit.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Stre.: at Dartmouth—Water colors by Agnes A. Abbot. Aquatints by Prescott Jones; drypoints by Harry A. Vincent; woodcuts by Hobson Pittman; water color sketches by Grace Kenyon. Photographs for collection by Edward Weston.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 394 Boylston Street—General exhibit.

Myles Standish Galleries, corner Bo..n Street and Bay State Road—Water colors by Charles H. Richart; etchings and drypoints by Ray Weiss and Minna Weiss Zellner; through May 3; miscellaneous paintings by New England artists.

Schervee Studios, 605 Boylston Street—Etchings by artists specializing in architecture.

For Other Exhibitions, See Monday's Monitor.

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JUBILEE YEAR CELEBRATED BY CANADIAN ROAD

First Sod of Transcontinental Railway Was Cut May 2, 1881

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—Because Sir John A. Macdonald, then Prime Minister of Canada, hectored his Cabinet into advancing one last loan, the Canadian Pacific Railway this year will celebrate its golden jubilee.

On May 2, 1881, the first sod was cut. On May 2, 1931, another milestone in the history of the Dominion is passed and another national landmark established.

The capital of "the road" when it was incorporated Feb. 16, 1881, was $25,000,000, with land grants in the then almost unpopulated prairies aggregating 5,000,000 acres. Stipulation called for the completion within 10 years of the railroad from ocean to ocean, as promised by the Canadian Government at the time of confederation.

The last spike was driven Nov. 7, 1885. The first train left Montreal for the Pacific coast June 28, 1886, and arrived at Fort Moody 5½ days later. The railway was in operation in approximately five years, or half the stipulated time.

The first through train on the extended line to Vancouver reached there May 23, 1887. In the years between 1881 and the present day the railroad has grown with Canada, and Canada has grown with the Canadian Pacific. The company is recognized as a financial barometer, and a source of tremendous strength to Canada as its largest taxpayer.

Presidents Were Pioneers

Three of the original group of pioneers were successively presidents of the railway; Lord Mountstephen, Sir William Van Horne, and Lord Shaughnessy, through years in which the development of the system played as vital a part in the nation's career as did its construction. Following its development, the people of the various provinces began to have a better knowledge of each other, and of one another's needs.

Today, under the presidency of E. W. Beatty, the railway is the greatest transportation company in the world, with properties of $2,000,000,000 value, and operating more than 21,000 miles of track, of which more than 16,000 are in Canada.

Originally a railway, the corporation's interests today are widespread. It is the largest Canadian hotel company; second largest mining company in the Dominion; an ocean steamship company with steamships encircling the globe; a lake, and river, and coast steamship company; a colonization and development company; a town site and housing company; an irrigation company; and it owns and operates experimental farms. It has produced successful musical festivals throughout Canada, and is taking a forefront position today in the realm of radio.

Flag Well Known

The ramifications of the corporation extend to the ends of the earth. Its flag is known on the seven seas and its service as an ambassador of Canada to other lands is recognized. In Canada, it is an important national institution, and directly and indirectly, a great influence on the lives of the Canadian people.

During 1930 installation of the radio program transmission covering the Dominion from Halifax to Vancouver, comprising 37 repeater stations, serving a chain of 21 broadcast stations, has brought to the public programs of high musical and educational character. This transmission system is also being used successfully commercially.

When a corporation pays taxes totaling more than four times the amount of its original capitalization to the Dominion during 50 years of its activities, it is a fair indication of the place that it holds in the affairs of the nation. The company has paid approximately $110,000,000 to the Government since its incorporation in 1881.

Air Routes Used

This great transportation system is alive to the use of the airplane as an independent unit, and also in connection with its trains and steamships. Today its air express is in common use throughout eastern Canada and also in the prairie provinces. In the east the service runs between Windsor, London, Hamilton, Toronto, and Ottawa, in Ontario, and thence to Montreal for Quebec and Rimouski in Quebec, to connect with incoming and outgoing steamers.

In western Canada, daily air express service is in operation between Winnipeg and Calgary, via Regina, Moose Jaw, and Medicine Hat, and also between Regina and Edmonton, via Saskatoon and North Battleford. Sixteen European air lines are linked with the company. Parcels may be routed from Canada to London, Eng., and relayed thence to practically any country on the continent by air express. The company acts as passenger agents for the various air lines, and passengers can book air tickets at its London and Paris offices, or hire air taxis for private trips in Europe.

On the seven seas this corporation has a tonnage of 427,028, which is 2500 times the size of the nucleus of its fleet, the brig Jean in 1819. The Jean was the original ship of the Allan Line, which corporation was acquired by the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1916. The record of transatlantic traffic during 1930 by all lines showed that the Canadian Pacific carried more passengers than the combined carryings of all other lines.

This development within the space of 50 years is something of which Canadians may feel proud. It was the pioneering courage which made the development possible, and that prevails today, which accounts for the continuous progress of the corporation.

Vision, Courage, Romance, Entered Into Its Building

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Upper Row, Left to Right—"Countess of Dufferin," Canadian Pacific Railway Locomotive No. 1. At the Little Mountain Station of Craigellachie, B. C., Donald A. Smith, Later Lord Strathcona, Drove a Golden Spike, the Last One, on Nov. 7, 1885. The Photograph Is Taken From a Painting. © Craigellachie, B. C. Below—Latest Type Engine, No. 2808, 1930 Model (Courtesy of Canadian Pacific Railway).

Palatial Structure Planned by Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—The Ministry of Agriculture will be housed in a new palatial home to be built on the spot where the old historical winter palace of the Brazilian emperors now stands, according to plans now under way.

Dr. Assis Brasil, Minister of Agriculture, in a report to President Vargas, pointed out the precarious condition of the building in which his ministry is now located, asking that a new ministry be erected with the utmost urgency. The imperial palace's grounds were suggested as the most suitable locality.

The Ministry of Agriculture now functions in an odd triangular-shaped building that was hurriedly built for the International Exhibition held here in 1922. It was then called the "States' Pavillion," because it contained sample exhibits of all mineral and agricultural products from all 20 Brazilian states. Its three façades are gaudily decorated with huge plaster figures allegorically representing Brazilian rivers and it boasts a small cupola that adds a freakish note to the ensemble.

The plan calls for the erection of a magnificent construction for the ministry. Due to the historical value of the old imperial palace, the report sent to President Vargas suggests that its façade be preserved in order that the original aspect should not be wholly changed.

MITTENS ARE SUED FOR $30,000,000

PHILADELPHIA, May 1 (AP)—A suit for the return of nearly $30,000,000 was filed in the Federal District Court here yesterday against Mitten Management, Inc., Mitten Bank Securities Company, the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, and nearly a score of individuals including Mayor Harry A. Mackey.

The action was brought by Rosalbino Giannini of Camden, N. J., a small stockholder. He charged fraud and mismanagement by the late Thomas E. Mitten and Mitten Management of the transit company's affairs and that the representatives of the City of Philadelphia on the transit company's board of directors were negligent in their duties and subservient to the dictates of Mr. Mitten.

DR. ANGELL HONORED

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 1 (AP)—The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred today upon Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale University, by his Alma Mater, the University of Michigan. Dr. Angell, whose father, the late James Burrell Angell, was president at Michigan for 40 years, was graduated with the class of 1890.

CHINA IS WAITING FULL REPORT ON FOREIGN RIGHTS

(Continued from Page 1)

mercial and business interests which have been developed in Shanghai."

The Justice, who served with distinction as chairman of the Irish Boundary Commission in 1924, has been hard at work for the last 15 months, and the report he has just released is only a first installment, and will be followed in two weeks by another report containing the recommendations. Meantime Justice Feetham has asked that comment be withheld.

The existing "constitution" of Shanghai is a set of improved land regulations which grew out of the confusion consequent upon the effort to establish foreign trade and foreign residence in China. The first treaties of 80 years ago, signed after China had made an unavailing attempt to keep the foreigner out, set aside "ports" at various places where foreigners might carry on trade, reside free from molestation, and govern themselves. It would be wrong to think of these places as ports. They were merely stretches of swampy land, on which the foreigners were expected to live as best they might, and from the Chinese standpoint served as a kind of ghetto for the "outer barbarian." In time these swamps have developed into the most flourishing emporia in China, drawing the trade of the republic to them, for disposal in foreign markets.

Shanghai, by far the most important of these treaty ports, collecting nearly half of the customs revenus of China, was originally a mudflat. To this inlet of security thousands of Chinese flocked during rebellions and civil commotion.

Gain Municipal Rights

The thriving settlement profited a good deal from this influx of Chinese. But chiefly it owed its good fortune to the enterprise of the foreign traders, or land renters, and its unique position at the mouth of the Great River, or the Yangtze, which drains an area containing 200,000,000 of the most industrious people in the world.

The land renters were constantly demanding more title than merely the right to live and trade on the territory. At one time, after an unusual period of prosperity, they were emboldened to talk of establishing a free city. But the powers worked in their behalf, from time to time persuading the Chinese to extend their authority, until in 1854 they were allowed to form a municipality with the usual municipal rights. However, the constitution still retains the old land regulations and their subsequent improvements.

Little attention was paid by monarchical China to the mudflat that was quietly growing into the commercial metropolis of China and the fourth or fifth world port. The additional authority acquired by the old land renters received the tacit acquiescence rather than the formal approval of the Government in Peking.

More or less the same indifference applied to the relations between the republican government after 1911 and Shanghai. But the Nationalists, who rode to power on anti-foreign slogans, had always cast disapproving eyes on the exclusiveness of Shanghai and envious eyes on its wealth.

Shanghai Held on to Last

So "the problem of Shanghai" came before the world in connection with Nationalist crusading against treaty relations which allowed such an empire within an empire as Shanghai to exist on Chinese soil and which withdrew foreigners from Chinese jurisdiction.

Several of the foreign concessions, notably Tientsin, long ago recognized the Chinese desire for representation, but Shanghai refused to admit the Chinese to its Municipal Council until 1928, almost a year after the establishment of the Nationalist Government in Nanking. In March, three Chinese were added to a foreign membership of nine.

The Chinese continued to press for the enlargement of the total membership to 14 and the admission of another two Chinese, and, though the request was refused at the annual meeting in 1930, it was accepted at a special meeting soon after. At present the Chinese membership is five, the British six, with one American and two Japanese.

The "mayor" of Shanghai is an American, Sterling Fessenden. His proper title is director-general, a paid position which was established in 1929 as part of the program to renovate the administration in accord with the new situation. Previous to his appointment Mr. Fessenden had been chairman of the Council since 1923.

The new director-general was much exercised over the possibilities both of Chinese-foreign tension and the abolition of extraterritoriality. Soon after his appointment he came to Washington and conferred with President Hoover and Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State. It is understood that, as the result of these conversations, the director-general got the impression that Washington would welcome the appointment of some outside observer to make a thorough report on Shanghai.

Mr. Fessenden Invited

About this time preparations were under way to hold the 1929 conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations in Japan. The institute, which holds conferences biennially in different places in the Pacific area, has always been interested in Shanghai, and at the 1927 conference, in Honolulu, a suggestion had emerged somewhat on the lines of the advice which Mr. Fessenden is stated to have received in Washington. At any rate, an invitation to attend the Japan conference, held at Kyoto, awaited Mr. Fessenden on his return to Shanghai, with a view to representing Shanghai.

Since the institute is made up of national groups, however, the invitation caused certain difficulties in the matter of representation, and later Mr. Fessenden appeared at Kyoto as a member of the American group headed by Jerome D. Greene. Members who attended the parley report that the whole question was thoroughly explored in debate between Mr. Fessenden and the Chinese group. It is stated that though these exchanges were argumentative, a new good will was discernible, especially after Mr. Fessenden had announced that the Municipal Council had decided to take the initiative in the matter of calling in outside advice.

One of the British delegates, Lionel Curtis, stopped off at Shanghai on his way home, and on his advice the council applied to General Hertzog for the loan of Justice Feetham, who was promptly released for a service which it is generally agreed he was ideally suited to fulfill, not only because of his personal qualifications but because of a unique experience which has brought him in contact with such problems of a political, municipal, and judicial nature which Shanghai presents.

UNITED STATES TO STAND FIRM ON WAR DEBTS ISSUE

(Continued from Page 1)

American viewpoint on a number of these topics. But the American delegates will see to it that in these discussions that take place the American viewpoint will be adequately presented."

The total indebtedness of the allied nations to the United States amounts to $11,808,742,000, according to the last Treasury statement. The total payments received to date amount to $2,515,300,000.

The chief debtors are Great Britain, France and Italy. Great Britain has paid this country $1,845,000,000, but still owes $4,398,000,000. France has been credited with $465,000,000, but still owes $3,865,000,000. Italy owes $2,017,000,000. The original Russian debt amounted to $192,000,000, with accrued estimated interest of $116,000,000.

Dr. Bernard Dernburg, former Finance Minister of Germany, has prepared a report, at the request of the committee on international settlements and economic information of the international chamber, which will bring the question of reduction of international debts to the fore. Dr. Dernburg's treatise discusses the far-reaching and financial consequences of war debts and suggests sweeping modifications of them.

Important Condition

Dr. Dernburg holds that "the most important prior condition to fulfill, if one would remedy the existing general crisis, would seem to be the cleaning up of the question of international debts. It seems all the more necessary to point this out as the existing fall in prices on world markets aggravates the disturbing factors of unrest caused by these debts."

Dr. Dernburg suggests these possible measures:

"Making possible increased exports of goods from debtor countries by the suppression of barriers now hampering such exports.

"Exports of credits to parts of the economic world where new investment possibilities exist.

"Decrease in the nominal amount of international debt obligations; hence, as the needs of private business cannot be suppressed without affecting world economy, a reduction of public debts.

"It probably will be found that the best solution will be the simultaneous application of these three solutions," he concluded.

Dr. Ernest Waggemann, director of the German Federal Office of Statistics, will propose to the international chamber a new economic understanding among world business interests to harmonize the various economic systems. He holds that world business today is more interdependent than ever before and the nations with the greatest gold reserves, like the United States, are suffering along with those who have no gold with which to buy.

ADAMS NAMES TWO NAVY LIGHT CRUISERS

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP)—Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, today assigned the names Tuscaloosa and San Francisco to two light cruisers now being built. The Tuscaloosa is named for the city in Alabama, once the capital of the State and now the center of five of Alabama's leading educational institutions.

The San Francisco is named for the city in California. It is the second United States naval vessel to have that name.

WOMEN AFFIRM RENEWED FAITH IN PROHIBITION

(Continued from Page 1)

well Vorhies of Scranton, Pa., for a poem, "Mary."

Nearly $800,000 now is in the federation fund for scholarships. The report, made by Mrs. W. R. Potter of Bowie, Tex., national scholarship chairman, told that the loss on unsecured loans over a period of 30 years has been less than $9000. In addition are many state scholarships, of which the chairman's own state has 52.

The afternoon was given over mainly to the education department with the principal addresses by two Arizonians, Dr. F. J. Crider, director of the Boyce Thompson Southwestern Arboretum, and Mrs. Grady Gammage of Flagstaff, Ariz. More local color came in greetings from the Grand Canyon, presented by M. R. Tillotson, superintendent of the Grand Canyon Park, and Miss Pauline Mead, its Ranger naturalist.

During the week an exhibit of Arizona's products and of photographs of southwestern scenes has been maintained by the Phoenix Club in its clubhouse. Arizona communities have been lavish in sending souvenirs.

There has been distribution of thousands of examples of Indian pottery, of copper candlesticks cast in a Miami smelter, and of Arizona views and of luscious grapefruit.

Hospitality still is to have its largest gesture today, in an automobile trip through the Salt River Valley. Hosts will be the women of the valley clubs.

By tonight most of the delegates will have departed. Many will return east by way of the Grand Canyon. Expressions of pleasure are coming from officers and delegates concerning the hospitality extended by the Arizona hosts with praise for the quality of entertainment, in which every program has been presented by Arizonans.

Impartial Press Declared Needful To Aid Nations in Solving Problems

Editor Affirms That World Peace and Economic Prosperity Rest Upon Fair Presentation of International Affairs by Newspapers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUSTIN, Tex., May 2—The United States and other countries are facing grave economic and social problems which can be solved only by a people educated to understand their full significance, and this education can be provided adequately only by newspapers. Such was the keynote of talks made on the opening day of the fifth annual Southwestern Journalism Congress convening here May 1 and 2.

"World peace and economic prosperity rest upon the fair and impartial presentation by the press of one land of the peoples of all other lands," Willis J. Abbot, contributing editor of The Christian Science Monitor, stated in his talk Friday evening. "The significance of all great international problems should be explained to the people in a manner that is not marred by narrow nationalistic prejudices."

Mr. Abbot called attention to the growing interest in international affairs among the people of the United States as evidenced by the growing number of schools for study of foreign relations, organizations given over to such studies and debates upon international questions, and the increasing volume of news from other countries published in American newspapers.

Easy to Understand

"This enhanced interest," said Mr. Abbot, "is easy to understand when it is kept in mind that ever since the close of the World War the United States has been investing heavily in foreign securities, both public and private, and reinvesting very largely the income from these securities in foreign lands.

"There is a Scriptural saying that where a man's treasure is, there will his heart be also. The American treasure invested outside of the borders of our country now exceeds $25,000,000,000. This does not mean that we are as yet the greatest creditor nation. England has held that position, notwithstanding heavy losses and liquidation of foreign investments due to the World War. But the United States is today extending its foreign loans and investments more rapidly than is Great Britain, so that the probability of overhauling that country is very apparent.

"In addition to this heavy financial interest in foreign lands, the great volume of tourist travel annually results in an intelligent interest in conditions existing in foreign countries, while of course during the four years of the war we had our attention riveted upon Europe and its troubles.

"It used to be said that only a small number of newspaper readers, and those mainly along the seacoast, were interested in foreign news. I am convinced this is no longer the case. The national circulation of The Christian Science Monitor brings to us comments from all sections of the interior indicating that the foreign news of which that paper makes so great a feature meets with the very highest appreciation of its readers. That the Chicago Daily News should maintain one of the most comprehensive and able foreign services of any newspaper indicates that you do not have to be at the verge of tidewater in order to take an interest in the affairs of the world."

While Mr. Abbot stressed the need for an impartial analysis by newspapers as a means of facing international economic problems, Tom Connally (D.), United States Senator from Texas, emphasized the imperative need of a similar treatment of national economic problems.

Need of Readjustment

"With 80 per cent of the wealth of the United States in the hands of 4 per cent of the people, with depression and unemployment in front of us, we are faced with the realization that it is not a temporary depression which confronts us," he stated. "If this depression goes, another will follow, and another. We are brought to realize that our entire economic system is in need of readjustment. Our foreign relations afford a field filled with potentialities.

"The press has a fine service to perform in stimulating a spirit of concord and harmony between countries and in carefully analyzing the economic and political structure of our civilization, thus pointing a way to the intelligent solution of those problems."

"But how can the press fulfill this task set before it?" Fred Fuller Shedd, editor of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin and president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, gave his answer to this question as "better journalists."

"Heretofore, we editors have taken what chance has sent to work for us," Mr. Shedd said. "Now the time has come when we have to go out after what we want. Newspaper service must have more efficient and better-equipped workers. There is no place we can go for them except to schools of journalism. I believe the work now undertaken by a joint committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the National Editors' Association, the American Association of Schools of Journalism and the American Association of Teachers of Journalism will eventally lift schools of journalism to the level of schools of law and medicine in their requirements for preparation and study. We are seeking to standardize the type of work required of students in these schools.

"There is on the part of the public a demand for better news, for stories of science which are accurate, for economic discussions. A properly and scientifically prepared diagnosis of the present economic structure of our country is the only solution to our present ills. Newspapers must be prepared to give this diagnosis. We can do it only through properly educated journalists."

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

The Skyscraper as an Invention

By E. C. SHERBURNE

NEW YORK

ON MAY 1, 1931, tenants were moving into the Empire State Building. With its 37,000,000 cubic feet contents, this is believed to be the largest office building in the world. It has been completed in 18 months from the start of the sketches. Last week the Architectural League of New York awarded its gold medal to William F. Lamb of the firm of Shreve, Lamb & Harmon "for the masterful treatment of an office building as exemplified in the Empire State Building."

Behind the construction of this building lies a story of a conception of architectural design that does not derive directly from any school or period, that is unmarked by the Gothic note that long gave character to American skyscraper planning. The exterior of the Empire State Building is simply a natural reflex of the necessities that governed the design of the interior. Fully to appreciate, then, the beauty of that great tower that finds its decoration within its own being as mass, and is in no need of ornament because well-proportioned relation of the parts to the whole is integrally ornamental, we may consider the problem of interior planning laid down by the building corporation.

"A Short Program"

That problem, staggering as it may have been for the architects and their consulting engineers to solve, is easily understood by the layman as stated by Mr. Lamb in Architectural Forum: "The program was short enough—a fixed budget, no space more than 28 feet from window to corridor, as many stories of such space as possible, an exterior of limestone, and completion by May 1, 1931. The first three of these requirements produced the mass of the building and the latter two the characteristics of its design. The adaptation of the design to conditions of use, construction and speed of erection has been kept to the fore throughout the development of the drawings of the Empire State. Whatever 'style' may be is the result of a logical and simple answer to the problems set by the economic and technical demands of this unprecedented building program."

Approaching the problems, then, in a spirit of invention, the architects achieved hitherto unknown results. An example of this is the elimination of the customary indentations of the mass around the windows. Ordinarily the masonry walls of a skyscraper have "reveals" around the windows four inches or more deep, resulting in a multitude of shadows when the sun strikes the building aslant. In the process of so designing the interior that the radiators might be kept out of the usable space, a way was found to set the windows flush with the exterior of the walls, allowing the heating units to occupy space formerly required for the light openings.

No Window Shadows

This invention has had the further result of keeping the mass of the sides unpierced by shadowed window openings, preserving the beauty of unbroken surfaces. These surfaces are relieved in a new way by strips of gleaming chrome-nickel steel which perform the function of helping make the window frames fast. The strips form decorative panels, in towering groups of three, running the full height of all the surfaces upon which they are used, and terminating at the tops in crowns of the same metal, of no traditional pattern, structural rather than simply ornamental in general aspect.

Further, this treatment of the windows made it possible to reduce the thickness of the masonry skin of the structure. This masonry becomes frankly a wrapping for the steel framework of the building, and in no way attempts to indicate that the walls are performing a structural load-carrying function. Perhaps not more than half the weight of materials usually required for walls containing inset windows was used for the masonry skin of the Empire State Building. This was a large item in reducing costs of material and labor, and speeding up construction. Furthermore, the new window scheme made possible the use of aluminum spandrels around the frames, instead of the usual masonry spandrels, further reducing the weight of the walls.

Toward a City of Towers

Although the zoning laws would have permitted the first setback on the Fifth Avenue side to begin at the twelfth story, the designers began it at the sixth story, utilizing 300,000 square feet less of the space than was possible under the law, in seeking a general effect of a tower building. They may be foreshadowing a future city that shall consist largely of great towers, widely spaced in order to preserve the greatest possible amount of light and air for the use of office building occupants.

Notwithstanding the huge bulk of the tower, it has a totality of graceful effect because of its great height, running up to 102 stories. Judged acording to its own scale, the building seems slender in its proportions, departing from the boxlike notion of the early business block, and approaching the form of a pillar. The columnar effect of the building is further carried out by the sheathlike way in which the low setbacks inclose the upspringing central mass; and in the treatment of the 200-foot mooring mast, which tops the main tower, this enveloping effect may be compared to the inwrapment of a flower by its petals. This surmounting mast, a cylinder composed of aluminum castings, with large areas of glass framed in shining chromium steel, illuminated from within, will be something of a lighthouse by night for airplanes and incoming ships. This mast, higher in itself than many skyscrapers, has become so much the talk of the town that a telescope custodian in Bryant Park half a mile away, charges 5 cents for a close-up of it, with many customers on sunny days.

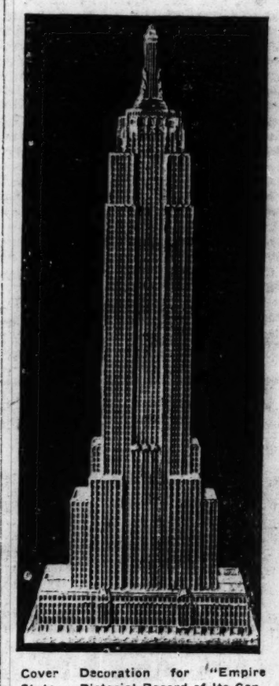
Population of 65,000

Elevator service for this enormous building, with its steady population of 25,000 tenants and an estimated floating population of visitors amounting to 40,000 people daily, was a vital element conditioning the design. Necessity of starting the main part of the tower at the thirtieth floor, to accord with zoning laws, resulted in a tower approaching more closely a square in form than at first planned. This form, dictated by the conditions of the problem, it further developed, was an advantage in that it simplified the problem of wind resistance to a large extent. Entering into the central scheme also are the cable, piping and ventilating shafts. There are 63 passenger elevators and four freight elevators. Express cars reach the eightieth floor in less than a minute, traveling 1200 feet a minute. From there two tower elevators ascend to the eighty-sixth floor, and then a mast elevator mounts to the observatory at the top of the mooring mast, where 50 persons can assemble at a time. In the eighty-sixth floor observatory there is room for 200 persons.

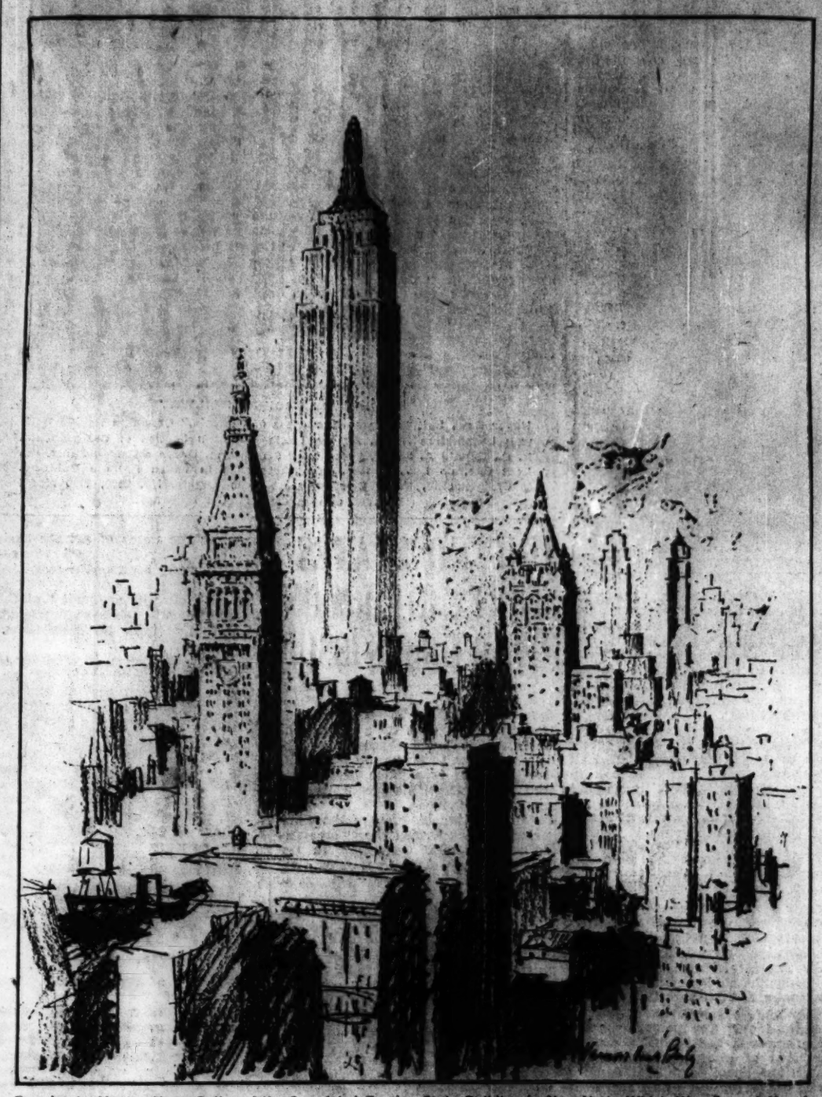
The Empire State Building takes its place as a focal point, even among Manhattan's tall buildings. From afar in New Jersey, on Long Island and points in New York distant from the city center, one may see the tower with its thousands of windows banked in strips between their shining chromium steel margins, making dark panels in the pillar of limestone. No marked horizontals break the soaring lines.

Into that tower went 60,000 tons of steel in six months, erected at the rate of four or five stories a week. Beams were riveted into place 80 hours after they were fabricated in Pittsburgh, 440 miles away, arriving marked not only with their place in the framework, but with the number of the derrick that was to hoist them. Into that building went 10,000,000 bricks and 17,000,000 feet of telephone and telegraph wire. The demolition of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on the site of the Empire State building was not completed until March 12, 1930. On May 1, 1931, the great entrance hall of the new building, lined with 10,000 square feet of dark Italian marbles that are devoid of all carvings or other ornamentation that might detract from the beauty of the natural color and veining, received its first general visitors.

Despite the grandiose scale of the enterprise, its achievement of proportion and taste is so satisfying that one is scarcely conscious of the fact that all this effect of rightness was achieved by reversing the usual procedure of reconciling the client's problem to existing building knowledge and practice. For the Empire State Building stands as an invention to fulfill the possibilities of a conception of usable office space.



Cover Decoration for "Empire State: a Pictorial Record of Its Construction."



Drawing by Vernon Howe Bailey of the Completed Empire State Building in New York, Which Was Opened May 1; Reproduced From "Empire State: a Pictorial Record of Its Construction," With 25 Black-and-White Drawings and a Frontispiece in Color by Mr. Bailey, and an Account of the Construction by Col. W. A. Starrett, the Builder. This Book Is Published in a Limited Edition by William Edwin Rudge of New York.

Boulder Artists' Guild

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOULDER, Colo.—The Boulder Artists' Guild has just concluded the sixth annual exhibition at its home gallery. As is inevitable in a no-jury show of the kind, it is widely varied in its appeal and its degree of professional quality. However, it is only fair to say that the town has taken a pride in it, not only for civic reasons but because it is, on the whole, well painted and thoughtful, and by comparison with exhibitions of former years, growing steadily in artistic comprehension and power.

There are 16 exhibitors—a number of whom exhibit yearly through the United States and Canada. Their media are oil, water color, fresco, lithograph, ink, and crafts of various sorts, and the exhibits number more than 100.

Few of the guild members are natives of Colorado, and perhaps that is one reason why each group of work is so individual and the technique so varied. It is the subject matter, in landscape almost exclusively of Colorado, in portraiture and figure using well-known Boulder citizens and friends of the artists, which holds the exhibition together.

A critical note on such a group of pictures should not fail to take into account the fact that to most of the people who visited it, the chief interest lay in its personal aspect. When a man sees his back alley and his garage in a picture, when his neighbor explains that that is his wife's potted plant and the Italian pitcher which was a last year's Christmas present, when a wife sees her husband's portrait in his (to her) shamefully mellowed and characteristic hiking clothes, boots and all, when a friend from a mining town strolls in to see his old stove and kerosene lamps on the walls of an art gallery, when little son recognizes the mountain valley where the family picnicked one day last summer—considerations such as these tend to lessen the human importance of technical observations.

However, in justice to the artists, it must be said that in addition to reproducing the actual and richly varied milieu in which they live, they are for the most part painting pictures which show sincere preoccupation with the problems of creative art, eschewing the easier path of representational pleasantness.

Water colors and graphic arts are strongly represented; stage sets and costume designs, also interiors, are working drawings of actual developments. The crafts are varied, ranging from batik, ceramic tiles, wood-carving, enameling and leather tooling to candle sconces made of tin.

All in all, the Boulder Artists' Guild has achieved a show which is colorful, sturdy and independent.

Some Modern Etchers

American Etchers: Vol. IX, Troy Kinney; Vol. X, Louis C. Rosenberg; Vol. XI, Martin Lewis. New York: The Crafton Collection, Inc.; London: P. & D. Colnaghi. $3.50 each. Modern Masters of Etching: No. 26, Martin Lewis. London: The Studio; New York: Rudge. $2.

MONOGRAPHS are being issued plentifully on contemporary etchers. Reproduction of their works makes a more satisfactory result than in the case of painters.

The names of Louis C. Rosenberg and Troy Kinney are new among etchers. Rosenberg, an architect by training, treats the subject of buildings with a refinement and sensitive regard which is outstanding. One who often sees etchings feels, when looking at his things, a sense of rest due to assurance and control and delicacy. Even down to details such as window frames there is an astonishing patience. Yet with all his attentiveness his works give no sense of being labored.

Troy Kinney furnishes a subject which is popular, which lends itself very well to the etched line, flicked casually upon the plate. It is the subject of the dancer and subjects relating to the dancer. Generally he treats the subject against a white background, but if a darker mounting is preferable, he works one on patiently with a multiplicity of lines. Moods and impressions give the outstanding effect, not the lineal design.

Martin Lewis has been referred to again and again in these pages as a draftsman with imagination. He succumbs least to conventions and sentiments, to which print-makers are prone. He has displayed a striking insight in the panorama of New York City seen in rain and sunlight and moonlight and under electric illumination. He approaches the subject with a oneness of artistic purpose and controls its depiction so that everything large and trifling is well subordinated to the design he wishes to extract. His conventionalization reminds us of the better exponents of the Japanese Ukyoye school.

Early Lewis plates have been included in the Crafton collection. They show us how Lewis began with the frank, almost blatant luminosity which had its popularity in Zorn's day. But Lewis has found with experience the need of refinement; observation has revealed more depth and quality in the subject than the obvious sharp contrasts would permit. This tendency is discovered in others among the better print-makers.

Charles Morgan has provided introductions to the Crafton books on Lewis and Kinney; Kenneth Reid to that on Rosenberg. The introduction to the Masters of Etching volume on Lewis is by Malcom G. Salaman.

D. A.

Dilemmas of Drama Criticism

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

New York

CRITICS, many laymen apparently suppose, are at home in several branches of æsthetics, and are particularly well informed about the phases of expression which they undertake to appraise. Aristotle, operating in a field of nationalized and simplified poetic theory, might thus be called an ideal critic. Boileau, whom Louis XIV delighted to honor for his common sense, exercised an influence upon a period in which he was personally sympathetic with the tendencies of Molière, Racine and La Fontaine. Shaw found the British social drama marking time because the theater was clinging to outworn patterns, and his iconoclasm helped bring in a more vital type of drama.

Examples might be multiplied, but all of them would prove, we think, that the "destructive" criticism of Shaw served his time as constructively as the "constructive" Boileau helped his period.

* * *

Seekers for the ideal critic, apparently, wish vaguely for a sort of Immanuel Kant, whose aim was to work equally well in or out of adjustment to his age, and discover, synthetically, values in systems of thought that did not appeal to him personally. Such a critic would be a "most ingenious paradox," an impersonal appreciator of personality, since expression that takes definite effective form always attains to individualism of expression, however far it may go toward the unversial in its implications.

Chess, we once heard Emmanuel Lasker say, enables us to enter a world devoid of chance and injustice, a realm of pure reason. It is such a realm because it admits none of those disturbing exceptions that are always popping up when we attempt to rationalize human experience. Alekhin, who as world's champion presumably knows more about chess than any other individual today, sometimes loses a game. This would seem to indicate that even his knowledge of the subject cannot be called absolute and therefore capable of supporting dogmatic statements.

* * *

Recently there has been a mild tempest among drama critics in New York, all started by a few remarks by Walter Hampden to an interviewer. We read the interview on the day of its issue and derived chiefly the impression that Mr. Hampden was bored with talking about the theater as distinguished from the business of doing things in the theater.

We have a notion that Mr. Hampden was astonished at the sharpness of the retorts to his casual remarks. Incidentally he must have been pleased that some of his past performances remained so clearly in the memories of the writers. Mr. Hampden knows that while the critic performs a service to the theater and to playgoers in assisting both to a mutual understanding, he faces an essentially anomalous task. While recognizing this, the actor may ask in the name of fair play that the critic's first effort shall be to discover the artist's intention. "The actor longs to be understood," Mrs. Fiske once remarked to us. There, we believe, is the starting and finishing point of all comment upon the actor's art, and by the same token, upon the whole art of the theater.

Courtesy we may require of a critic, and unblunted cultural curiosity. We cannot demand that he be invariably enthusiastic about things that arouse our enthusiasm; that is to invite him to be an echo, a chameleon, a weathervane, a bootblack. A critic is none of these. Nor is he a doormat, a smoke screen, a ballyhoo, nor any other form of publicity engineer. He is not of a race apart. Like other men he is subject to prejudices, though he may do his best to enlarge them into predilections. His prejudices creep into his writings. We must in turn weigh the prejudices of one critic against the prejudices of another, and strike a balance with our own predilections.

* * *

At every turn the critic faces dilemmas, dilemmas arising out of exigencies of time and space limitations, exigencies of publishing policy that must be reconciled with his honest reactions to the subjects under consideration. He encounters further dilemmas incident to his necessarily incomplete knowledge of every subject he is called upon to discuss. Even Duse did not attempt to state the whole of the actor's problem, yet that is but one of several values in a performance that the reviewer is expected to appraise.

What is the solvent for a problem so enduringly tough? Dogmatic fulminations are discredited and passé. It is a day of approximations. As a last resort, isn't a little tolerance on either side sometimes useful in approaching an adjustment of differences of opinion upon any subject under the sun and moon? E. C. S.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the New Gallery, "Tons of Money" is showing as a "talkie" with Ralph Lynn and Yvonne Arnaud in the principal parts. It is such a play directed by Tom Walls, following his usual style, which is to transfer the play bodily to the screen, with the introduction here and there of little connecting scenes. Speaking generally, this is an admirable method, but perhaps Tom Walls might give us a few more of these glimpses and take further advantage of the opportunities which the screen gives him. The farce is decidedly good in its main plot and situations, bue the performers, especially Ralph Lynn, clown, it too much. But it was received with shouts of laughter.

A film version of Sir Henry Irving's great stage success, "The Bells," is to be screened by Associated Film Industries. Sir Henry Irving's part of Mathias will be played by Donald Calthrop, to whom it should offer a great opportunity. Indeed, the whole film should, on account of its dream nature, do uncommonly well for the screen.

An interesting experiment is being made in schools on the outskirts of London, by the National Union of Teachers and Middlesex Education Committee, to test whether talking pictures are more useful than silent for educational purposes. Four programs are given. Some of the subjects are the Prince of Wales and some of his activities, a miner working in the pit, and a study of bird life.

Max Wieczorek

RECENTLY there was published in Los Angeles a volume containing 57 reproductions in halftone of pastels by Max Wieczorek, with a foreword on the artist's work by Everett Carroll Maxwell, and various other appreciations of his ability to reveal the character of his sitters while achieving a pictorial result through his talents for decorative composition and for achieving a likeness. He employs French pastels, which, for all his facility, are at the service of an idea rather than a means of displaying his cleverness.

Mr. Wieczorek, to discuss his work only in terms of the black and white of this book, clearly sees his subjects as wholes. He blocks out the mass of the figure, or that part of it which he plans to depict, with a few characterizing strokes. These structural lines he does not erase in the finished composition, and they serve in their turn a pictorial purpose in blending the subject with its surrounding air and relating it to the background.

Typical of the artist's approach in his head of Robert Bruce Nairn, with its evidently sympathetic and humorous understanding of the youthful subjects, its indication of an exchange of responses between the boys and Mr. Wieczorek. Closely observed in their accuracy are the eyes, mouth and ears, which define individuality. Beyond establishing the texture of the hair, the artist casts the top of the head and the left side of the face in shadow, giving the character elements of the face high-lighted emphasis. The tie, shoulders and chest are broadly handled, again defeating the eye if it wanders from the face seeking details. Yet the artist gives all parts of his picture the interest of texture, attained by a well-considered though seemingly casual use of tonal strokes. The face is sculptural in its use of light and shade for modeling. A portrait of this sort, without benefit of decorative accessories, is the fullest sort of test for the artist, and Mr. Wieczorek proves that he can be pictorial without outside aids to his eloquent line.

When opportunity occurs, he achieves decoration, as well as a portrait, even in a man's picture, as in that of Dr. William A. Bryan, where the accessories include nothing more than a wicker chair, a bit of vine, and a small glimpse of a bay with sailboats. In the Spanish flavor of "The Patrician," "Flirtation," "The Mirage," and others are graceful patterns of dark shapes against light areas. Lettering fulfills a pictorial purpose wherever used, as in the study of Ruth St. Denis, with peacock fan. Where the artist is depicting alert, restful subjects, his sympathetic line takes on a snap and sharp-angled sparkle, as in his portrait of Charles Lansing Haskell, Esq., and in "Lady in Furs," wherein the strokes have the directional movement and brilliancy of drypoint.

Paintings recently added to the permanent collection of the Albright Gallery, Buffalo, N. Y., include works by Claire Shuttleworth, Medard Berburgh, Edy LeGrand and George Luks, as well as a sculptural work by Isamu Noguchi.

'Much Ado' and 'Lear' at Old Vic

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON

AT THE Old Vic Theater, Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing" and "King Lear." Producer, Harcourt Williams.

The two closing Shakespearean plays of the season at the Old Vic, "Much Ado," and "King Lear"—both subsequently transferred to Sadler's Wells—have provided individual performances that will linger in the memories of those who were fortunate enough to see them. Particularly successful was "Much Ado," for if the production as a whole was unequal, three efforts, of a high order of merit, stood out.

Ralph Richardson, a swiftly improving actor, brought to Don Pedro, in addition to resonant voice and manly bearing, a trenchant humor and an authoritative repose that were of much service to the play, besides blending well with the lighter thrust and parry of Benedick and Beatrice, superbly interpreted by John Gielgud and Miss Dorothy Green. Mr. Gielgud, perhaps the most accomplished and versatile of modern English Shakespearean actors, after a comparative failure as Malvolio, was counted upon to make amends as Benedick. He did so. The orchard scene, in which the young Lord of Padua overhears the plot against himself—a joke sustained with compelling zest by the three conspirators, Ralph Richardson, George Howe and Richard Riddle—again proved itself one of the richest for comedy in all Shakespeare, and for the first time in my experience, the Beatrice-Benedick duologue yielded the full comedic value of its lines—and what lines they are!

Miss Green was superbly efficient. She has been long recognized as among the foremost of English Shakespearean actresses, and Beatrice, by common consent, is her best part. Personally—not excepting Ellen Terry's performance—I can name no Beatrice that has rivaled her during the last 30 years. This player's keen intelligence, swift imagination, abounding humor and finished technique illuminate every phase of the part, from the merrily roguish to the quasi-tragical. To hear this Beatrice bantering Don Pedro—"unless Your Grace could find me another (husband) for working days"—is to know the perfection of high comedy. And the closing duologue upon the garden bench—"For which of my bad parts did'st thou first fall in love with me?"—made one sense the pitch of comedy to which players sufficiently accomplished, and each loyally "feeding" the other, can raise a but moderately written scene.

"Lear" also was a noble effort; and if Mr. Gielgud did not contrive to better expectation, he did, in this most titanic and pitilessly exacting tragedy, maintain a high level of excellence. As usually happens when a fine actor undertakes a major part, particular lines flash suddenly into unusual brilliance, as, for example, "Who put my man i' the stocks?" which, as flung by Lear at Regan was, for the first time, in my hearing sufficiently, almost terribly, tensified. It was a pity that Mr. Gielgud, though grandly elemental, at moments, in the storm scene, tended, occasionally, to intone, and did not, for example, bring sudden enough realization of the miseries of extreme poverty into:

O, I have ta'en too little thought of this!

Several supporting performances were first-rate. Ralph Richardson, a forceful yet sympathetic Kent, most impressive when opportunity came; Robert Speaight, refreshingly alert and articulate in an unusually ironical rendering of Edmund; Miss Dorothy Green, a swift, lithe and forbidding Goneril; Leslie French, well cast as the singing Fool; and Cordelia, by Miss Patricia Macnabb—an actress rather too frail for the part, but sincere and truthful in presentation and speech—all contributed strongly to the total effect.

P. A.

Crozier Exhibition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH — Even the most casual survey of the memorial exhibition of works of William Crozier is enough to make one realize the loss his passing means to Scottish art.

The works shown cover the period of 10 years following his student days, and comprise paintings in oil and water color, drawings and etchings. Crozier was essentially an intellectual painter; his sense of structural form and his compositional ability were remarkable, and it is because he based his art on this sure foundation that even his most cursory notes are full of interest.

After being awarded the traveling scholarship of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1924 he spent some months in Paris studying under André Lhote. In 1929 he won the Guthrie Award and was elected an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy the following year.

Such pictures as "Boccaccio's Farm" and "Florentine Landscape" show the Lhote influence in their massive, sculpturesque conception and austere, muted color, representing Crozier in his strength if not in his maturity. His later work, of which numerous examples are shown, displays a return toward more naturalistic form and color, and may be compared, in outlook, to the pre-Lhote period.

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Music News of the World

The Washington Festival

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SCHÖNBERG again—he may be supplanted, or he may be altogether left out and ignored, though not for long; and as sure as he returns, he proves himself ahead of other modern composers both in method and in idea, even when, as at the Festival of Chamber Music at the Library of Congress, he is represented by one of his earlier works. His small piece for voices, "Peace on Earth," op. 13, interpreted by Holle's Madrigal Singers, Hugo Holle, conductor, at their American début on the evening of April 25, brought the freshest sound generally, and the most novel harmonies particularly, of anything given in the course of the three days' meetings.

The public is slow in conceding Schönberg's superiority, not because of any badness, but rather because of a disconcerting strangeness in his music. Nor does it refuse to listen out of dislike of him. For it wants to be convinced by argument of silence as well as of sound. If it has no Schönberg for a good while, and then feels a lack which only Schönberg himself can fill, it readily enough hears him, and further than that, allows his name to be written in the list of masters.

The great necessity always is proper performance; and Schönberg's harmonies and these madrigalists' voices fit together to something near perfection. Nor are the voices themselves possessed of especially rich quality. Perhaps all the better so, too, inasmuch as listeners, without beguilement of mere sonorous charm, can pay the closer heed to Schönberg himself, explorer of realms of tone remote and never ventured into by anyone of record until his day.

The Lewisohn Dancers

Plenty of justification for Dr. Holle coming with his pocket-sized edition of a chorus to Washington, and reading therefrom a few texts before the festival guests. And yet, what he brings should claim the notice of more persons than the comparatively few who could gather in the annex to the library, the gift of Mrs. F. S. Coolidge. For this small concert hall, belonging to the United States Government, exists, let us hope, to give send-offs, bestow approval and start controversy, to the national benefit, every year and a half or two years, as may happen, indefinitely. Its latest help to the artistic cause has been to introduce the German madrigalists (fair fortune to them!) and besides that, to put conspicuously in evidence the labors of some American performers whose line is somewhat extra-musical—Irene Lewisohn and her dancers.

Well, the discussion that arose, or rather that culminated, over Miss Lewisohn! For the beginning was some weeks ago, when the news transpired in New York that she was training a ballet for interpreting some revered pages of counterpoint taken from the organ works of Bach. Carl Engel, chief of the music division of the Library of Congress (can that designation, "Chief," be borrowed from aboriginal polity?), may be held responsible for the whole thing; and people who were scandalized at having the festival open with a troupe of mimes acting out, after some Gothic or baroque conceit, Bach's Toccata and Fugue in D minor, knew about what they would gain in going to Mr. Engel in complaint. They would have encountered not only a quite determined chief, but a musician whose respect for Bach was equal to their own and founded on possibly a more solid scholarship. There are those with whom you may disagree, but with whom you may not safely quarrel, in art. The best thing to do, anyway, with the American dance movement is to let it move. As for Miss Lewisohn, if she errs in arranging choreography for the toccata, why perhaps at the worst she only shows doubtful taste. At any rate, Benjamin Zemach in the character of devotee, and his ensemble of women representing animated figures of ecclesiastical sculpture, did their tasks admirably. Hugh Porter, the organist—dancing does take your attention off the music, does it not?

Dancing a Quartet

A doubtful exploit, for other reason than veneration for a classic, was a choreographic treatment of Bloch's Quartet, Doris Humphrey, Charles Weidman and Blanche Talmud the principal dancers and the men of the Gordon String Quartet the musicians. Bloch's work is long and its mood is somber. When a ballet assumes the proportions of a drama, special music seems necessary, along with a truly theatrical way of doing things. Successful on the program, beyond any dispute, was a short diversion, a kind of tapestry picture, "Music of the Troubadours," melodies harmonised by Salzedo, Eugenja Licsbinska the principal mime.

In a rigid view of proceedings, the chamber music festival did not really get going until the last morning, everything before that being more or less irrelevant preliminary. On the morning of the second day, Nina Koshetz, soprano, and Miguel Llobet, guitarist, gave what anywhere else would be called a joint recital. On the evening of the second day, a small but loud orchestra, drawn from the New York Philharmonic-Symphony, Ossip Gabrilowitsch conducting, presented a Symphony in G major attributed to Frederick II, King of Prussia, with flute solo; and the Haydn Symphony in G major that catalogues as No. 97. Add to these Bach's "Brandenburg" Concerto, No. 6, in B flat major, with violas in the rôle ordinarily taken by violins, and some orchestral arrangements of Respighi's, and you have something not unlike a symphony concert program.

To conclude with a word about the single meeting that was devoted to chamber music, in the meaning of the term as used at the Berkshire Festival, from which the Library Festival descends, the Brosa String Quartet occupied the platform on the morning of April 25, Messrs. Brosa, Wise, Rubens and Pini; and they presented Schubert's Quartet in G major, op. 161; Prokofieff's Quartet, op. 50, written for the occasion; and Beethoven's Quartet in E minor, op. 59, No. 2. The Brosa String Quartet is one of a number of organizations doing in the United States what once the Kneisel Quartet and later the Flonzaley Quartet did alone. One or two of them reach the mark of their pioneering predecessors, and let us give Mr. Brosa and his colleagues time to come up to that standard, too. They do, indeed, play interestingly, in spite of a lack of mechanical precision and rhythmical vivacity.

They renewed attention in the Russian composer, Prokofieff, whose talents evidently compass every form. If Prokofieff cannot write a symphony, an opera, a concerto, a ballet, a quartet, then who can? To his praise, he can write succinctly; to his advantage, also, because he can complete a score quickly and begin another. He hardly has the variety of expression that makes the enduring master; but still he never harps too long on one string. The new quartet ought to please chamber music audiences, especially when used in the middle of a program as an interlude between two classic works. Prokofieff builds simply and strongly. A modern architect, he leaves out sentimental ornament, making everything count in the construction.

The Boston Orchestra's 50 Years

By L. A. SLOPER

FIFTY years of musical purveyance were rounded out by the Boston Symphony Orchestra with May Day, 1931. Much has been printed in these columns already about the celebrations of the festival year. Now that the tumult and the shouting only echo in memory, a few cursory remarks in retrospect may be in order.

The year has been notable, of course, for its novelties, and in particular for the works composed especially for the anniversary. The list of the authors of such works includes some of the most outstanding of contemporary composers. Surprisingly enough, many of these "occasional" pieces had exceptional merit. More surprisingly still, that which commended itself to this chronicler as the most significant of them all bore the name of the most famous among the composers of our day—Igor Stravinsky.

For one had all but given up hope of hearing anything that seemed fresh or original from the pen that set down the epochal "Sacre du Printemps." But the "Symphonie de Psaumes," for orchestra and chorus —"composed to the glory of God and dedicated to the Boston Symphony Orchestra"—must rank, we believe, above the "Œdipus Rex," if below the "Sacre."

Jubilee Pieces

Other jubilee pieces that appeared to have had an inspiration more mandatory than the mere invitation to contribute were Roussel's Symphony in G minor, Prokofieff's Fourth Symphony, Honegger's Symphony and Hindemith's Konzertmusik for string and brass instruments. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky himself wrote an Overture for the occasion, which this commentator was unable to hear, but of which he heard complimentary reports. Edward Burlingame Hill's "Ode" labored, we felt, under the handicap of Robert Hillyer's verses. Other anniversary items were Howard Hanson's "Romantic" Symphony and Respighi's "Metamorphoseon Modi XII."

There were also a number of novelties not composed for the jubilee. Among these Pick-Mangiagalli's arrangement of Two Preludes by Bach, Hill's Second Symphony, Elgar's Introduction and Allegro, op. 47 (new to Boston!), Kfenek's Little Symphony and Lambert's "The Rio Grande" left more than a passing, if not in every instance a favorable, impression. Nabokov's "Symphonie Lyrique" was another novelty which the present writer missed.

Other events were the return of Sir George Henschel, first conductor of the orchestra, to direct the opening concerts of the season; the Bach Festival, at which the B minor Mass and other works came to stirring performance, and the Beethoven Festival at Washington, D. C.

The final program, appropriately jubilant, contained the "Meistersinger" Prelude, Debussy's "L'Après-midi d'un Faune," Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel" and, for fitting crown, Beethoven's Fifth Symphony in glorious divulgence.

A History of the Orchestra

In commemoration of the orchestra's birthday the Houghton Mifflin Company has just published "The Boston Symphony Orchestra, 1881-1931," by M. A. DeWolfe Howe. This is described on the title page as a "Semicentennial Edition" of Mr. Howe's history of the orchestra, which carried it down to 1914. It has been revised and extended in collaboration with John N. Burk of the Symphony Hall staff.

The period of this extension has been of course in many ways the most exciting in the history of the orchestra. It covers, first, the war period, which all but destroyed the orchestra, and second, the famous "strike" which necessitated its complete reorganization.

Mr. Howe has written, with remarkable restraint, the chapter on the "Interlude" of 1914-1918, which resulted in the withdrawal of Karl Muck under circumstances which it would do no good to rehearse here now; and then the relinquishment of control by Mr. Higginson and the retirement of Charles A. Ellis, the manager.

Mr. Burk then brings the chronicle to date in the two concluding chapters, "The Post-war Frenchmen" and "New Fires from Russia." With conspicuous discernment, justice and tact he describes the service of Henri Rabaud and Pierre Monteux, giving Mr. Monteux credit for rebuilding the orchestra after the "strike" of 1920, for drilling it again into a superb instrument and for introducing a generous number of modern works into the programs—it was he who brought Stravinsky's "Sacre" to its first Boston hearing. So, "the time was ripe for another Nikisch. And once more a superb orchestra was ready to do his bidding."

In the final chapter Mr. Burk rehearses the events of the Koussevitzkyan régime and pays his tribute to the Russian leader. If in these chapters Mr. Burk sometimes becomes the interpretive writer as well as editor and analyst, it is done with such discretion as to add to the value of the book. The volume contains lists of the works performed by the orchestra, the personnel and the soloists throughout its history.

Plans for the fifty-first season have not ripened. Dr. Koussevitzky's present contract, it is understood, has several more years to run. If the custom of devoting an annual festival to the works of a single composer is to be continued, the choice of the musician next to be so honored has not been announced. The names of Mozart, Strauss, Stravinsky have been "mentioned." It is unlikely that the orchestra would be transferred to the opera house—after the Philadelphian manner—as would be necessary for at least part of the festival if Mozart were chosen. It is felt in some quarters that the name of Stravinsky is still too fearsome to appeal to the great public. Strauss, then, remains perhaps the most likely choice—if choice is made. In that event, the composer would be invited to visit Boston and to hold the baton for some performances. One school of opinion, however, would prefer a respite from festivals, with perhaps a repetition of Bach's B minor Mass instead. Whatever the decision, the next season, with Dr. Koussevitzky at the helm, will not be lacking in artistic adventure.

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YVONNE GALL

Anything but Mélisande

New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

YVONNE GALL, soprano, declares herself ready to take part in almost any drama in musical setting ever written, with a record-worthy exception. From training and preference also she may be especially responsive to the opportunities of the French and Italian schools; but inside this area of choice she hesitates not to consider whatever work a director proposes, be it classic, romantic, or modern, save one.

This, too, certainly counts among the most renowned pieces that have been brought out in the first third of the twentieth century. And whether she objects to the libretto or to the music does not come, from her talk, precisely clear, she reserving the artist's right, in conversation, to be ever so little enigmatical.

Query on the point inevitably arises, however, in the thought of anyone who reads over the list of operas in which Miss Gall has appeared, whether in France or in the United States. For note a title that ought, in conscience, to be there, but that is wanting; the one that joins Maeterlinck and Debussy in collaboration as librettist and composer.

What can be the matter? Suppose we ask her.

"You have never sung in 'Pelléas et Mélisande'?"

She must have been asked the question dozens of times before. "No," she laughs.

"Nor made a study of the soprano rôle, with the idea of sometime interpreting it?"

"By disposition, I am no Mélisande; nor can I, even out of duty to the stage, assume her character. The reason must be, that I like too well the happy, open-air world in which I live."

And yet, the obligation to wear a tragic mask hardly explains the case. More likely it is something in text and melody, something at once Belgian and Ile-de-France, that lies just outside her native predilections. As for tragedy, Miss Gall, after giving a recital here early in the season, left for Paris, to be the Desdemona in a production of Verdi's "Otello." She returns to the United States to go on a song tour in the spring, and to resume her tasks in the summer opera at Ravinia Park, Chicago, sharing there impersonation of heroines, necessarily for the most part on the tragic order, with Elisabeth Rethberg and Lucrezia Bori. W. P. T.

Offenbach and Wagner

By WALTER SCHRENK

Berlin

JACQUES OFFENBACH, genial master of operetta, wrote altogether 103 works for the stage. He was a melodic and rhythmic inventor of dynamic force and his works, produced with amazing lavishness, threw the world into a tumult of enthusiasm. Though German by descent—he was born in Cologne in 1819—he soon became a Parisian; almost his entire life was spent in the French capital and his works are a true reflection of Parisian life at the time of the Second Empire.

Curiously enough, only a small portion of these works are now before the public. Offenbach always produced his own operas, but after his passing in 1880 the number of performances diminished rapidly until today the majority of his works are never performed. Yet he has written a number of remarkable scores and it would be difficult to account for their complete disappearance were it not for the poor librettos on which they are based. Nearly the whole of the action is so irritatingly foolish that no modern public could put up with it.

Still, the Offenbach revival has made great strides within the last few years. Its keenest advocate is the Viennese poet and author Karl Kraus, who for many years has lectured on the composer and presented his works in an original and effective way. He has succeeded in reviving quite a number of almost forgotten operas. Amongst these are such beautiful works as "Blaubart," "Pariser Leben," "Grossherzogin von Geroldstein," "Die Brigganten," "Madame l'Archiduc," "Die Prinzessin von Trapezunt," "Die Seufzerbrücke," "Fortunios Lied," "Die Schwätzerin von Saragossa," "Die Insel Tulipatan." The last of the series, the three-act operetta "Perichole," has just been performed for the first time at the Staatsoper am Platz der Republik.

Wealth of Ideas

Offenbach's wealth of musical ideas, the piquancy of the rhythms, the magic of the orchestra fill one with wonder. The flow of inventiveness never fails; in scenes of strong dramatic impact, in lyrically colored arias of intense sweetness, the inspiration is faultless. At times his music is full of a charming irony which is a peculiarity of Offenbach's music. Perhaps the greatest beauty lies in those parts which show such sincerity of feeling as in Perichole's tender aria of the letter, or Piquillo's wistful song and their love-duet. Then there are the ingenious, rhythmically balanced ensembles, cleverly pointed couplets and gorgeous dances. Everything is worked out with polish and taste. Even at the most extravagant moments the music never loses its charm and character.

The performance at the Staatsoper am Platz der Republik was conducted by Fritz Zweig with exemplary finesse and elasticity of temperament. The leading part was played by Maria Elsner with great vitality and freshness, and Erik Wirl was an excellent Piquillo. There was much applause after every act and at the end an enthusiastic public called for Karl Kraus, the adapter of the libretto, who had to appear several times.

"Parsifal"

From Offenbach to Wagner is a long way, but lately the distance was covered within a week, for Good Friday gave an opportunity to the Staatsoper unter den Linden of putting on Wagner's "Parsifal." The performance of this festival-work in this representative German opera house made an impression which would be hard to achieve elsewhere. It was all the more interesting as the work itself represents an artistic synthesis of all that gave meaning and purpose to Wagner's life. From the standpoint of ideology it seems obscure, its construction fraught with effort and burdened with an excess of mysticism. Its relation to all that Wagner wrote before is there, but words cannot define it, it can only be grasped intuitively. As in all Wagner's works, here too, the solution of all problems lies in the music. His musical genius is expressed for the last time in "Parsifal," deeply affecting not only in what is said but much more perhaps in what is left unsaid. In architecture, in arrangement of parts, in economy of tonal material, "Parsifal" is the outcome of great æsthetic wisdom, and though it reflects the same mastery of symbols as earlier musical expressions, it is at once their sublimation and idealization.

The performance at the Staatsoper unter den Linden gave a sense of unity and solemnity to the whole and showed up the tremendous contrasts in the work. Leo Blech conducted with admirable calm and concentration.

Music in the Cinema

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

I HAVE always maintained that the cinema plays a capital rôle in the formation of the ear of the public. Every day, in thousands of halls, millions of spectators are unwittingly imbued with the flow of masterpieces of all ages. Evidently, these masterpieces are not always performed in an impeccable manner, but, in spite of all, they have penetrated into the thought and feelings of an incalculable number of persons.

Here is a curious anomaly: the silent cinema played in this respect a more active part than the talkie. Since the film has been able to sing it has made much less music than at the time when it was silent.

At the time of the silent film, the musical adaptations carried out by the aid of human handicraft were of incredible variety and richness. Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, Wagner, Schumann, Schubert, Wagner, Liszt, Saint-Saëns, Richard Strauss, Debussy and Ravel were the recognized commentators of the comedies or tragedies of the screen. The cinema habitués every day and every night heard fragments of the most beautiful scores in the world. And, really, beside this regular and intensive stream of good music running without interruption from midday to midnight in the cinema halls, the effort at propaganda of our Sunday concerts, offering two hours of music a week during six months, appeared very feeble and ineffectual.

But the sound film has come and everything is turned topsy-turvy. On this point it has disappointed all our hopes. When the film that is sensible to sound appeared, musicians congratulated themselves upon this conquest which would so powerfully aid the diffusion of their art. The possibility of recording in the margin of the picture an original orchestral adaptation seemed to be an undeniable progress.

Until then, the technicians charged with composing an orchestral commentary for the screen were too often hindered by the impossibility of finding in second-class cinemas in the provinces orchestras capable of coping with the matter, when confronted with a rather difficult text. But the talkie would henceforth make all ambitions possible, as one could count on the best orchestras of the great capitals to give, at the inception of the film, a transcendant performance which would everywhere accompany the picture and would carry to the depths of an out-of-the-way village a concert of the best quality.

Alas, these prophesies were not to be realized. The talkie so far has not been a good servant to music, in spite of its marvelous possibilities. That is due to several reasons.

First of all, in receiving the use of speech, the film was placed under a rather heavy servitude. It is now the slave of the apparatus of sound in reception as well as in emission. At the time of the silent film a fine screen scene traveled everywhere in an almost unalterable form. It is not the same thing for a recorded score. In passing from one hall to another, from a place of good quality to a mediocre place, from a competent to an inefficient operator, a film preserves its visual quality, but not its acoustic value. The battle has to be refought in every cinema. It is moreover never definitely won.

Again—since we are living now in the reign of paradox—the mathematical synchronization which should—so it seemed—develop the technique of musical adaptation has, on the contrary, limited its possibilities severely. When the commentary was not so precise nor so servilely calculated upon the gestures and the pictures, it could expand more freely. Today the practice of making the picture and the sound coincide exactly reduces the musical accompaniment to a series of disjointed accents that do not allow a lyrical flow of great scope.

Finally, the invention of the all-talking picture has come to expel music from a territory which she thought to have definitely conquered and the frontiers of which she imprudently hoped to be able to extend still further.

For all these reasons music has lost ground in obscure halls. One must deplore this fact, for we are losing in this way a valuable element of general culture.

The Kolossal at the Coliseum

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

LONDON

THE day after the production of "White Horse Inn," at the London Coliseum, the management announced that the associated libraries and booking agencies had "effected a £60,000 deal for seats." Thus, unlike many musical and dramatic commodities imported from the Continent, "White Horse Inn" survived its journey to London. First established at the Grosses Schauspielhaus, Berlin, more than 18 months ago, it looks as if White Horse Inns will soon become as common as Ritz Hotels, for it is said that New York is to be offered the same Tyrolean entertainment complete with woods, cowshed and cows, garden restaurant, market day, public baths, mountain top, town hall, landing stage, traveller's rest, a trip round the lake on the paddle steamer, a visit from the Emperor Francis Joseph, water-falls and even weather, in the shape of rain and thunder-storms. This list by no means exhausts the attractions provided by the White Horse Inn, allurements which put to shame English hotels-de-luxe, where imagination rarely ventures beyond paper hats, streamers and toy balloons—it had never occurred to any of them to offer us a steamer instead of a streamer.

"White Horse Inn" was announced as a musical play, but apart from "play" the program tactfully avoids attaching any particular label to this mammoth medley. There is certainly more music than play, but both, like all the other ingredients, are swamped by sheer spectacle. For the most part dazzled musical and dramatic critics, dominated by the eye, frankly abandoned criticism for descriptive writing. "Real" rain pouring down upon the umbrellas and mackintoshes of the chorus, within a strictly defined rectangular area, and an illuminated paddle steamer with its wheels revolving in air, and a tiny whisp of "real" smoke emerging from its funnel, reduced many abashed æsthetes to mere audience.

Ignores "Modernism"

But it is always interesting to withdraw a little from the acclamation of a popular success and to attempt some analysis of that which is so instantly recognized by "the associated libraries and booking agencies." And we had been assured that "White Horse Inn" is representative of the most modern German methods of stage production. Actually, Erik Charrel, the producer, is anything but a "modernist" in the ordinary acceptation of the word. The methods employed in "White Horse Inn" were fully exploited in the seventeenth century English Masque, which, as the historians tell us, had little definite design or plot, and depended for its success upon the occasion for which it was written, the wit of the poet who furnished the words, the skill of the musician who supplied the music, and the ingenuity of the machinist and scene painter by whom the stage effects were produced. Even the modern prodigal expenditure on production was anticipated. A Masque presented in London, in February, 1612, cost £1086:8:11. Allowing for the difference in the value of money then and now, this sum is still lavish and there existed no box-office and "publicity" to recover it. Indeed one suspects that these seventeenth century shows might, excepting, of course, the box-office, hold their own with those of the present day, for associated with them are such names as Ben Jonson, Milton, H. and W. Lawes and Inigo Jones.

"White Horse Inn" ignores, in fact, the whole of the "modernist" movement in art, and is as frankly "representational" as the Royal Academy of 1860. Modernism in music is catered for only to the extent of a small jazz band. The popular success of "White Horse Inn" is really that of an overwhelming mass attack on the spectator. Erik Charrel has applied the method of the masque to musical comedy, which is inflated to such a size that even its own friends do not know it and greet it as something new. But with all the gargantuan forces at his disposal he has not achieved anything approaching the synthesis which Diaghileff, Meierhold, Tairov and others have accomplished by means far more modest.

Stage "Realism"

Stage "realism," one remembers, was the refractory element which even Wagner's genius failed to amalgamate with the other arts. At the Coliseum we heard a big orchestra playing small music excellent of its kind. Perhaps Richard Strauss, writing in the style and on the scale of his "representational" "Alpine" Symphony, might have produced music inflated enough to match scenery which overflowed into the auditorium under the pretence of establishing "atmosphere." Berlioz would have revelled in such a task, but out-Charreling Herr Charrel, his orchestra, or orchestras, would have overflowed the stage, the roof or even the Charing Cross Road.

Against scenery on the scale of that of "White Horse Inn," the numbers of chorus, dancers and supers can effectively be augmented to almost any extent, but unfortunately, the size of a principal remains the same—even prima donnas, famous for scales and weights, would be helpless before the magnitude of such a problem, or to put it more correctly, such a problem of magnitude. Lea Seidl, Clifford Mollison, Jack Barty, Rita Page, Bruce Carfax, George Gee, Mary Lawson and the other principals must feel themselves to be about the size of those little black dots which represent tourists in photographs of the Sphinx and the Pyramids. It is greatly to their credit that their work "gets over" as it does. Frederick Leister's vivid little study of the Emperor Francis Joseph is remarkable in this respect.

The play, if it deserves such a magniloquent title, consists almost wholly of a persevering head-waiter's proposals of marriage to the charming but procrastinating widow who owns the White Horse Inn. But this is a piece where the scenery is the chief character, does most of the acting, and has been very well rehearsed. In fact the whole thing, including some rather heavy humor, is carried through with characteristic German thoroughness and discipline. Whatever æsthetic reservations one may make, these are certainly not shared by the general public, which undoubtedly still admires those very qualities exemplified by Prof. Ernst Stern's scenery and dresses, for example—from which the best contemporary art runs for its æsthetic life. It is the grandiose, the gaudy, the triumphant obvious—that in fact which unhappily often represents democracy in art, and which drives some of us to prefer the few lines of a Matisse drawing or "a few notes from the flute of an Egyptian shepherd."

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HOME BUILDING · GARDENS · ARCHITECTURE

Building Walks and Trails

Garden Architecture Series—II

By EGBERT HANS
Of Warren H. Manning Offices, Inc., Landscape Designers
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WALKS are a means to an end, and this fact establishes their subserviency in the general garden scheme. As a "means" for moving about in the garden, they should offer the best of facilities both in directness, of adequate movement, and in comfort for the foot.

In laying out the garden walks, it is well to remember that a straight line is the shortest distance between two given points. There is no safer way to study the location for the walks around the house than to watch the short cuts taken by all concerned during the day's work and play. A curved walk has no merit unless the curve is justified by the fact that it follows the contours of an up or down grade, or by the interference of a legitimate obstacle. However, aside from their utilitarian purpose, walks perform also a more abstract but very distinct function in the garden design, for they may be, and are sometimes, very successfully used to strengthen in a greater or less degree the pattern or lines of a garden design.

A walk is frequently the visualized axis of a garden, while the intersection of two walks may be a cross axis leading into another garden department. Thus in a single garden we find major and minor walks, and their rank is fittingly expressed by difference in width and elaborateness of construction.

On the other hand, just the opposite may occur. A walk is sometimes needed where an emphasized line would be offensive in the design. This may be overcome by substituting for the walk an unobtrusive series of stepping stones that will not be obvious, but will, nevertheless, show the way and provide a dry "pied a terre" on dewy or rain-soaked grass.

All garden walks should be so designed as to form a continuous circuit with ample transfer opportunities for those who want to divert or turn back before the complete round is made. There should be no dead-end walk, and it is better to place the seat along the walk than at its end: in fact, there should be no "end" to any garden.

At the Turning

So-called "terminal" features, such as statues, sundials, gazing globes, bird baths, and the like, should be at the turning of the walk. The best terminal feature is a beautiful view, in which case walks become vistas.

On the larger estates, farm and country homes, there are endless opportunities for such vistas, and distant views are often the determining factors in the design of garden walks. Moreover, garden walks may be so designed to achieve at many points an element of wonder and surprise, or else they may form a logical sequence by leading the eye along minor features to the central point of interest. Such are the original and distinctive qualities that give character and personality to a garden.

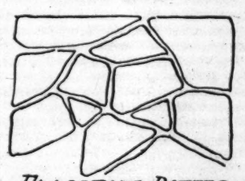
It is better to have intermittent series of steps than a long, steep walk that is tiresome. "Staking out" the walk previous to building it, should be done very carefully. Two strings made tight with stakes on each side of the walk, running close to the ground, gives you a good idea of what the result will be in appearance and in relation to the balance of the garden. If there are several walks to be built, it is well, wherever possible, to stake them all out in this manner so that the whole walk system may be clearly visualized. The width should be sufficient for at least two persons t walk comfortably side by side, but this staked-out pattern helps to decide on the selection of major and minor walks.

Using the Garden Hose

Curved walks, especially, should be staked out with utmost care, and their appearance studied from many angles before considered final. A long garden hose laid loose on the ground proves an adjustable curving medium.

Where walks are to be built on a "fill" or in a "cut," grades should be carefully figured out and stakes should be set outside and parallel to the center line of the walk area. Filling should be done gradually with successive layers of dirt of not more than eight inches thick. Each layer should be well tamped and watered to prevent subsequent settlement of the new fill. In case of both cut and filled areas, the grade should be brought to what is called the "subgrade," i. e., the grade just below the cinders and the material of which the finished walk will be built.

When the subgrade is established, you are ready for the finished surface. This final surface must be appropriate to the surroundings, to the use of the walk for wear, and to its function in the general design.



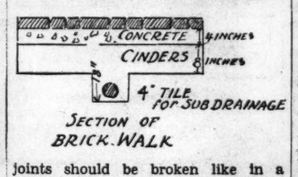
FLAGSTONE PATTERN
LARGE FLAGS AT EDGES

Turf walks are always in good taste. They fit all conditions. They are a useful factor in the color scheme of the garden, for they relieve and emphasize the color values of adjoining flower beds. Turf walks may be seeded or sodded. The latter method is preferable because the sods offer immediately a firm surface.

Well Drained

Turf walks should be well drained by a tile drain laid 18 inches or two feet under the center of the walk in a trench filled with cinders. The sod should be laid on 6 inches or 8 inches of good but not too heavy topsoil raked to a fine grade and very level.

Sods are cut to a width of about a foot, and the longer the strips, the better. In laying these strips, the joints should be broken like in a stone wall. Let the sods extend on both sides over the proposed width of the walk, and trim the edges afterward.



SECTION OF
BRICK WALK

If a turf walk is seeded, the grading should be done even more carefully, and the surface well tamped and rolled so that no depressions will show after a rain. Creeping Bent seed or Stolens make ideal even turf surface.

Where a brick house is much in evidence from the garden, or where a brick wall surrounds the latter, a brick walk is obviously desirable. Bricks can be woven in many attractive patterns. They may be laid flat or on edge. A brick walk should be well drained. No water should be allowed to settle underneath or to remain on the surface of the walk. In a northern climate great care must be taken to save the construction from the all too destructive frost action. It is best to excavate below the local frost line and refill first with a layer of stones and gravel or cinders which will save drainage from frost, as well as insure good drainage. In any other than sandy soils, a tile drain should be laid 12 inches to 18 inches below and along the center line of the walk.

Bricks may be joined with mortar or can be laid dry. In the latter case, light soil can be packed between the bricks to encourage the growth of moss and tiny ground covers.

Walks built of flagstones are very much in demand. In gardens where age and mellowness are evident or desired, the weathered flagstone of field or stream bottom is a valuable asset. Such flagstones can be used in single file or to build a walk of even width and of random pattern.

Flat Stones Bedded In

If a solid and durable walk is desired, they may be laid in mortar on the same base described for the brick walk. A simple and more attractive way is to select stones, flat enough for comfortable walking but sufficiently heavy to prevent "tripping." With a little care used in "bedding" these stones, and by encouraging ground covers to grow between them, a very attractive walk can be built fairly safe from frost action. Here and there a stone may be heaved by the frost, but it is easily reset into place.

Such a walk, however, is best suited to a more or less informal garden treatment. Solid cement walks are not attractive in a garden pattern, but if well built of reinforced concrete, are suitable and most durable for service areas and walks around the house. Yet much can be done with cement for the garden walks. Cement stepping-stones can be made in wooden molds of different sizes and shapes, or maybe poured directly in squares, rectangles and triangles cut right into the walk to a depth of from four to six inches. On clay ground the sides may be sufficiently straight, even and strong to act as a mold. In less packed soil, frames made of wooden strips can be set in the hole to act as the sides of the form or mold.

All cement dealers provide their buyers with pamphlets giving instructions as to the proper mixture for good concrete to be used. An important precaution is not to allow any soil or vegetable matter to get into the sand or gravel used for mixing.

Coloring Cement Stepping-Stones

Various color pigments may be added to the dry cement previous to mixing, but this should be done with the utmost conservation. It is best to depend on variation in shades by adding more and less lime to the various "batches." I have seen an attractive effect secured by adding iron filings to the aggregate used for the finishing surface coat, and flat pebbles of varied shade and color mixed in the concrete and smoothed to give a flat surface will add interest and variety.

Gravel walks seem to me the least desirable for the garden. They appear hard to the eye, and are uncomfortable to the foot. Gravel is being wasted away, and dragged onto the lawn and into the house, and gravel walks must frequently be regarded.

Woodland Trails

We must say a few words about the woodland trail, for it is becoming more and more recognized as a valuable factor in informal design. A "trail" may be just a winding path through a group of shrubs, either thinned out or planted far enough apart to assure comfortable walking.

The only requirement for such trails is comfort for the foot, and the trimming of overhanging branches outside of the human size and reach. Pine needles make a comfortable walking surface. If the underbrush has been well cleared out of the trail's line, grass may be seeded, but the best carpet is that made of creeping ground covers such as Myrtle, Bugle, Thyme, Moneywort, and others that can be trusted to establish themselves permanently. The sides of the trails should be filled with the herbaceous plants native to the region, while at places the shrub edge should be kept low to insure irregularity in outline and to allow views to some outside point of interest. And so it is readily seen that walks, although a "means to an end," deserve the best of study, for they are the means to the extent of which the garden will be enjoyed.

[The third of these five articles will appear next Saturday.]

FARMHOUSE THAT INVITES PASSERS-BY

Remodeled from a dilapidated structure, this house looks as comfortable and homelike as a farmhouse should be. With more attention to the house unit itself, American farms are increasingly becoming model homes. This house belongs to C. A. Rehm, and is near Elgin, Ill.

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Two styles of bathtubs are available for the little folks. One is a baby bath which stands up high on a pedestal, so the mother need not stoop over while giving the bath. The other is a vest pocket edition of the regular bathtub. This tub is 4½ feet long and 30 inches wide. It may be obtained in modernistic design, with planes and panels suggesting skyscraper architecture or in a plain style.

With a tub like this equipped with a shower bath and a colorful abbreviated shower curtain, the daily bath becomes a playtime for small boys and girls.

Wall-hung lavatories, 16 inches long and 15 inches wide and in other small sizes, are made for children's use. Plumbing can be put in in such a way that the height of the lavatory can gradually be raised as the children grow larger. There is also a tiny closet combination, with the top of the bowl only 10 inches above the level of the floor. It is complete with tank and a tiny seat. There is also a junior size for children of five years or older. The top of the bowl of this fixture is 13½ inches above the floor.

Crazy Paving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Crazy paving must not be judged by its name. It simply is a walk made of stones of uneven size, with dwarf planting in the interstices between the stones. As a garden feature it should be made to blend with its surroundings and should not be overdone. Where there is a lily pool, the surroundings provide an ideal site. Sometimes the little plants can be seen reflected in the water. In the rose garden where the paths between the beds must wind, crazy paving is an excellent solution. It is also effective as a path leading to a statue, a fountain, or a sundial.

For English gardens one of the many forms of sandstone may be used, and the stones must be dressed like pavement flags by a stonemason. An advantage of sandstone is that climatic changes do not waste it, yet it is sufficiently porous to absorb moisture and thus help to keep the little plants fresh. A space of about three inches should be left between the stones, with here and there space for a larger plant. I would point out that though the soil is partially hidden by the stones, the roots of the plants have to live in it. Therefore, as the stones are laid, the soil should be turned over and refreshed with leaf mold. About one cwt. per 10 square yards should be dug in.

Among plants suitable for the spaces between stones, one that I recommend is Alyasum citrinum (a dwarf variety of saxatile). It is smothered by pale sulphur flowers in spring, and when these are gone the silver leaves are very pretty. The bugle-weed (Ajuga brockbanki) should certainly be planted. Its variegated leaves never fail to charm, and its blue flowers are evident throughout summer. At least two of the thrifts or sea-lavendars (Statice armeria ruby and crimson gem) should find a place among the stones. Among the rockfoils or saxifrages there are so many suitable varieties that I scarcely know which to mention first. I must not omit the varieties Doctor Ramsey (white), L. G. Godseff (yellow), Bathoniensis (crimson), Rosea (pink), and Rose Beauty (rose). All these saxifrages bloom in late spring and early summer, and when they are out they look like a dainty silk pincushion. The ornamental thyme (Thymus citriodora) should be planted not alone because its little pink flowers look so bonny, but primarily because the leaves are fragrant. When they are touched by the foot—and they do not mind this—the scent which is so delightful is given off.

GEORGE H. COPLEY.

For the Bookshelf

Two Books on Subjects of Special Interest

WHEN one is planning a visit to one's favorite grower of perennial plants, or studying seed and flower catalogues with a view to ordering, it is well to have a rather definite idea of the number and varieties one is to purchase, or the lure of growing things and the thought of their potential beauty will tempt to investment in far more than one's small garden may accommodate or varieties not especially suited to the space one has to offer them. If "Perennial Gardens" by H. Stuart Ortloff ($1.25, Macmillan Company, New York) has been read before starting such an investment, one will be fortified with a clear understanding of the varieties of plants to order for the place and purpose for which they are intended.

Mr. Ortloff is a trained landscape architect who knows the problems and needs of the home gardener. In this book he gives much valuable advice, as well as a number of suggestive plans for landscaping small home grounds. He feels that it is far better to have a few large masses of several good varieties than a mixed collection of many inharmonious plants, and has written his book not so much for the owner of a large estate whose many acres may contain several types of gardens as for the "everyday person" whose little garden radiates from some door, window or porch and is just another room of the house. In his own words, "Gardens in out-of-the-way places, even though they grow wonderful flowers, are never as effective as the garden near at hand and easy to reach."

A Square Perennial Garden, An Oval Garden, A Shady Garden, and A Cutting Garden, are some of the chapter titles. Chapters are also devoted to plantings where one color such as pink, blue or yellow predominates. There is a valuable list in the back of the book giving perennials according to color and arranged according to height and time of bloom.

* * *

"How to Judge a House" is the title of an interesting 84-page booklet recently issued by the National Committee on Wood Utilization of the United States Department of Commerce. The text is written in a chatty, readable style and the many illustrations serve to enlighten the lay reader concerning important features to look for when one is considering the purchase or building of a house.

The purpose of the booklet is well set forth in the opening paragraph as follows: "Deep in the heart of most American families glows, however faintly, the spark of desire for home ownership. . . . But where? What type of house? How large? How much? Immediately a hundred questions arise, all of them outside the experience of the new home buyer. . . . How can he tell whether he is getting his money's worth? It is to answer this question with regard to the house and lot selling for less than $15,000 that this booklet has been prepared."

A typical house is analyzed for the following elements of value: location, appearance, floor plan, structural features and mechanical installations. A check list in the back of the book may be used in going over the important items to which one wishes to give especial attention when purchasing a house. The booklet may be procured for 10 cents by addressing the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND··ANTIQUES

An Important Gift

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THE recent bequest to the Metropolitan Museum of Art of about 200 items of eighteenth-century American furniture has already been noticed in these columns. This extensive group includes articles of glass, china, Sheffield plate, as well as much cabinet work of fine quality, some pieces being unique in their character. Perhaps the heading which includes the most noticeable and important variety of objects is that of clocks. Here most of the famous New England makers are represented by specimens which are important from a collector's standpoint for their excellence of workmanship and the rarity of their type.

From different places have come examples, showing that craftsmen of conspicuous ability served other sections. One tall clock bears the name of Joseph Ellicott, an inventor and scientist of Philadelphia who may be remembered as a contemporary and friend of Benjamin Franklin. Blanchard of Lexington, Ky., is a name which we are pleased to notice as standing for the middle states of the early days. Matthew Egerton, New Brunswick, N. J., introduces a section a little to the north.

Curiously, the vicinity of the museum, New York City itself, contributes no example of clockmaking in this bequest. The name of William Claggett of Newport, R. I., appears on the oldest timepiece of the lot, this maker being the most famous as well as the earliest known of that State.

A Busy Craft in Bay State

The importance of the Massachusetts colony in the late eighteenth century is hinted by the considerable number of clocks which come from different towns on or near the seacoast. It does not necessarily follow that the colony led in population and in importance — financial, commercial and political. It does seem to point to the conclusion that the many busy communities were made up of citizens who were largely well-to-do; that skilled workmen in numerous trades were to be found in many towns, some of them quite small. This is in marked contrast to the situation south of the Potomac, where two or three extensive estates sometimes occupied the area of a single New England township.

As might be expected, members of the Willard family together lead in the number and interest of the examples noticed. Simon, the most famous of four brothers, is credited with a tall clock of striking simplicity, dignity and charm, as well as banjo and wall models. For illustration, we have selected only wall or bracket types, these being far less common and of correspondingly greater interest.

Story of the Willard Family

Those who wish to trace the family relationship of the Willards, and to learn something of the activities of two generations, may find helpful material in the article, "Six Willards and Their Clocks," printed on this page, July 16, 1927. There the work of the second generation was noticed as well as that of the brothers, Benjamin, Simon, Ephraim and Aaron.

Pictured here are four of the Willard clocks, acquired by the Metropolitan Museum, in their recent anonymous bequest. Three of these show modifications of the same general design, having an upper portion, which suggests the English shelf clocks of the eighteenth century, actuated by springs. But these are operated by weights requiring considerable space. These have been enclosed in the boxlike sections, comprising the lower parts of the cases. Later the Willards, and other makers as well, omitted the feet from the top part of this type, bringing the upper and lower portions together in a far more attractive unit.

Numerous Places Represented

Other Massachusetts towns supported clock makers whose names are held in higher regard today. Among these are John Bailey of Hanover, a few miles northwest of Plymouth; David Wood of Newburyport, both of whose names are read on dials in this collection. Less familiar is the maker Allen Kelley of Sandwich, a town that gave its name to glass later made there. The inscription "Caleb Leach, Plymouth," seen on a miniature tall clock, tells us that still another village had its clock maker. Glad indeed would we be to know of all the towns and villages that, scattered throughout the colonies, had craftsmen skilled in this trade a hundred and fifty years ago.

The Metropolitan Museum is by this recent acquisition made very rich in material which they have lacked before. Clocks which have been shown or mentioned are but a portion of the entire lot. Altogether it includes the banjo type of the Willards and of Curtis, as well as miniature tall types by different makers, the lighthouse clock and others of still rarer form.

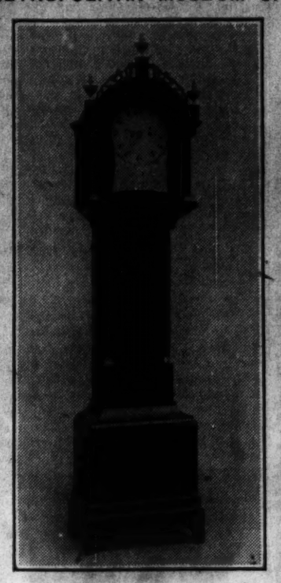
A FEW OF THE CLOCKS INCLUDED IN A RECENT GIFT OF FURNISHINGS TO THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART

Aaron Willard was the maker of this clock, the case of which appears to be in two parts

A case of simple lines and excellent proportions contains works marked "A. Willard, Boston"

"Benjamin Willard Roxbury" is on the brass dial of this beautifully wrought mechanism

This quaint and unpretentious timepiece is also a Willard piece, presumably Simon's



An example of the so-called "baby grandfather type," made by Allen Kelley of Sandwich, Mass.

A bracket clock of rather heavy design, bearing the name of David Wood, Newburyport, Mass.

Interiors at Architectural Show

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York

FOR the decorator, both professional and amateur, the annual exhibitions of the Architectural League act as forceful reminders of the unity which should exist between the sister arts of interior structure and adornment. This, of course, is no new message. It was not new even when Robert Adam laid such beautiful stress upon it in his own work. But the nineteenth century buried architecture under antimacassars and cushions and regarded walls merely as hanging space for innumerable pictures. From this dreadful destiny the present has rescued domestic architecture, bringing into sympathy with it the various humanizing elements called decoration, which are expressive of the life lived within the structural units.

The exhibition — the forty-sixth given by the Architectural League—which crowded the Grand Central Palace from April 18th to 25th, offered vital assistance to the decorator who is working out such harmonizing schemes.

The harmonization was accomplished through mural decorations and hangings and through the impressive mastery with regard to the architectural effects of those new materials which distinguish present cabinet and craft work. The absence throughout this exhibition of all efforts to revive in any form the Victorian ideas—which of late have been considerably heralded in new hotels and exhibit rooms—emphasized the fact that where interior architecture is respected stuffiness has no place.

Decorative Architectural Accord

Those forms of interior decoration which set off the architecture which is their background, are dominated by an interest in design, not in to realistic portrayals. Architecture has been defined as frozen music and the decoration which is integral with it partakes of its abstract quality. In this exhibition, therefore, one found mural textiles, paintings and mosaics, which dealt in pure design and in allegory. They made use frankly of distortion and exaggeration, in behalf of beauty and of drama.

There was, for instance, a true batik by Rachel M. Richardson, which built up a symmetrically-balanced design of great beauty. It represented Adam and Eve, as symbols of human life, sitting at the base of a tree—the abode of birds—composed of a stately distortion of forms suggested by trunk, branches, foliage and fruit. It was a tree under the like of which no man has ever sat, but which so adequately symbolized the lushness of nature and the harmony of all life that it conveyed a vivid sense of eternal energy and growth.

And there was a painting of spring by Dunbar Beck, which told its story subtly by means of a scene focussed on a tiny bit of island. The ground was furrowed by two white oxen, but nevertheless it burst into clumps of spring bloom. Two shivering dogwood trees sentinelled a gleaming white church and a sail boat was blown in shore over the spume of shallow waves. A man, humbled by the exceeding beauty and significance of the season, stood bowed in the midst of it. These symbolic expressions, the one of an idea, the other of sentiment will be felt to approach the technique of music, which avoids the use of imitative sounds, preferring to make its appeal through such tonal relationships as shall stir in the heart of an emotional concept of the thought or scene represented. These murals are, therefore, at home with "frozen music."

One of the most exciting phases of contemporary decoration is the constant introduction of new materials. That decoration which consciously relates itself to architecture has a particular interest in the play of light and shadow and gives much thought to making surfaces interesting. Numerous comparatively new materials dramatize the texture of walls and ceilings and of small objects such as screens, lamp shades and panels. One is a tropical seashell whose natural iridescence and brilliance are increased by a technical process. The shells are laid in scalelike patterns, of which there is a variety available. These give the surfaces a faceted appearance, increasing greatly the capriciousness of the light falling upon them. With a diffused light at its rear, the shells appear to be the source of the illumination. The degree of brilliance can be determined by the finish given the material, which may be had in silver, gold or colors.

Another new material is made of any hard, rare wood, prepared in the form of a thin sheet mounted on fabric, and so treated as to become as flexible as canvas. It can be installed by any good paper hanger over any wall surface. Bent with the grain it can be turned around corners. Its cost is very much less than ordinary wood paneling. The Architectural League showed two charming interiors in which it was used without stain or filler, but merely with two coats of clear shellac and wax, a finish which preserved the feeling of the wood and the interest of its graining. Two coats of flat varnish or of lacquer is another finish congenial to modernistic schemes. Like the first, it is much less expensive than a full cabinet finish. For a period room, however, the latter would be necessary and all styles of paneling are procurable.

Monel-metal, familiar since 1905 to those who watch the trends, is the medium for an increasing amount of splendid craftsmanship, much of which was impressively displayed at the league exhibit. For interiors it takes the form of hardware, lamps, light fixtures, radiator covers, fireplaces, screens and grilles. Composed of two-thirds nickel and one-third copper, it is strong, and immune to rust. These qualities make it popular also in the kitchen, where it is put to valuable use in sinks and for table tops, for it is not affected by fruit acids or the other corrosive substances necessary to kitchen technique. Moreover, it lends itself to the tight soldering and welding of joints which exclude dust-collecting crevices. For laundry equipment and bathroom hardware it is excellent also. It may be finished in any tone from silver to cast iron.

What new means for creating beauty in our homes will be developed before the Architectural League lays down its wonderland next year? One is grateful to it for putting surprise and adventure into the work of expressing decoratively the industries and amusements of our domestic lives.

London Happenings

By "COLLECTOR"

"Halt! Who goes there?"
"The Keys!"
"Whose Keys?"
"King George's Keys!"
"Advance King George's Keys! All's well."

THE above dialogue, which has been heard—with variations of the monarch's name — at 10 o'clock every night in the Tower of London for more than 700 years, is part of the historic "Keys" ceremony. It transforms the Tower each night into a moated mediæval castle, and was recently broadcast to listeners in the United States. It may serve to convey to readers of imagination something of the fascination exercised over some collectors by ancient keys.

Not so long ago old locks and keys were considered fit only for the junk pile and the itinerant dealer in old iron. They are now the eager quest of antiquarians and collectors, particularly when their history is supported by documentary evidence.

Collectors Compete at Sale

An interesting collection was recently sold at Sotheby's in Bond Street and realised approximately £1000. One lot of 20, belonging to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with elaborately pierced bows and ornamented stems, brought £72.

The highest price paid for a pair was £36. These were two fine French sixteenth century steel examples, six inches long, the ward-holes of fine comb, the ends of the square-section stems surmounted by dragons.

The highest price paid for a combined lock and key was £80, the item being and an unpretentious example signed "Michel Macquet 1541." Many of the locks offered were real works of art. For a French one of rare workmanship of the late fifteenth century, having a hasp formed as a dragon, £38 was paid. The hinged lock-cover bore a cross potent on a shield, beneath a crown formed of fleurs-de-lis.

The subject of old keys, which were made of bronze, iron, steel, gold, silver, is a wide one, documented specimens forming a fascinating study. They conjure up visions of secret staircases, dungeons, gaols, strong-boxes, chests that held tapestries, armor and priceless plate.

Keys may remind us of jewel cases, wedding coffers, Bible boxes, bureaus, church crypts, of jingling girdles depending from the waists of châtelaines long past and gone.

Concealment Leads to Less Elaboration

Down to the latter part of the sixteenth century locks were placed outside the boxes which they were intended to fasten—a necessarily insecure and unsatisfactory system. They were later placed within, only the keyhole showing from the outside. This change, satisfactory as it may have been to the owner of valuables, abolished the beautiful forged iron locks of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Frequently they were reproductions of architectural forms and were adorned, particularly in France, with admirable statuettes and groups of figures.

Pewter of the better sort
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17 EAST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.
Send for CATALOGUE

An Ancient Oriental Curio

ANCIENT Japanese noblemen and their secretaries carried certain writing utensils called "yatati," which served the same purpose as our fountain pens of today. These implements were made of deer horn, ivory, lacquer, bamboo, brass, silver or pewter. There was usually a long hollow tube which held the bamboo brush used for writing. At one end of the tube was a small container for ink.

A large and interesting collection of "yatati" has been brought to Topeka by Robert Whitcomb, who has been for several years associated with the International Banking Corporation, a division of the National City Bank of New York. His work has taken him to many foreign countries, including Japan, China, the Dutch East Indies, the Philippines, Java and Panama.

When in Kobe, Japan, he belonged to an organization known as the Art Lover's Club, a society of collectors of Oriental art. After office hours Mr. Whitcomb made a practice of hunting through old shops for Japanese prints, "yatati," and other artistic curios. He was successful in obtaining many rare antiques, including sword guards, embroideries, valuable old books, lacquer receptacles, rhinoceros-horn cups, besides a large number of "yatati."

There is much variety in the size and shape of these implements, as well as in the decorations put upon them. Some are fan shaped, others have quaint designs of rabbits, beetles and flies carved on them in relief. The handles are sometimes grooved or fluted, and sometimes traced with delicate designs. The average length is from six to eight inches. A few are signed with the name of the artist. A little bead or ornament called a "netchike" often dangles at the end of a cord or thong of leather fastened to the instrument.

Instead of fountain pens, the Japanese formerly carried writing brush and ink in this curious manner. The ink is contained in the bowl at the end of the tubelike handle, which holds the writing brush

Preparing for Summer

Pattern has been designated as the cheapest form in which one can buy beauty. Many inexpensive materials employ really very exquisite designs in their make-up. An Egyptian wall hanging, an India print either on the wall or on the table, or made into a pillow cover, at once adds interest to a room, making it seem more homey and informal. Not much money, but rather a little patience and watchfulness, is needed to find and recognize the right fabric in the shops when it is presented.

The solution for redeeming an unsatisfying room may lie in merely rearranging the furniture already there. Pulling chairs around into conversational groups, or placing them to follow the lines of the walls will often improve the general appearance. One room was entirely converted by moving an uninteresting taupe-colored davenport. It stood kitty-corner-wise across one corner and was merely placed against a long wall space. After flanking it with a revolving book table at one end and a floor lamp at the other, placing a low table in front of it and flinging two bright-colored pillows on top of it, the davenport immediately receded to the background where it was less conspicuous and far more pleasing.

Easily Movable Chairs and Tables

If too many large and more or less stationary chairs fill a room, conversational grouping is difficult and the room is deprived of a valuable quality —flexibility. One or two small chairs, light and easily moved around from one group to another, are very useful and enhance comfort. A very lovely Queen Anne type of chair was recently seen of just this adaptable kind. It was small, having a neat upholstered back and seat and graceful, plain, wooden arms. Although not larger than the average dining-room chair, it offered color in its upholstery, it was comfortable, and it was small enough to be shifted into any one of several groupings in the room.

In this process of analyzing, it may be discovered that a mixture of formality and informality is desirable. A very symmetrical and stiff-backed davenport, for instance, with a formal and balanced pattern in the upholstery, does not associate well with lounging chairs having careless cushion backs and an informal appearance. Floor coverings and draperies, too, may lean either to the formal or informal, and to put informal hangings with formal furniture sets everything awry.

Graceful, slender lines in mahogany furniture do not go well with rough homespuns. Bring in some damask, or satins, or velvet and the elegance and formality of the mahogany is enhanced several fold. Generally speaking, smooth textures and lighter shades lend formality to a room, while more intense colors and rough woven materials produce a more informal effect.

Lights That Are Thoughtfully Placed

Lamps, perhaps, more than any other one item, help to make or mar the furnishings of an interior. Table lamps are usually considered a little more graceful than floor lamps but a few of each type will lend variety. Two questions should be answered. Do the lamps add to the decorative scheme? and do they give comfort? If they are just as decorative during the day as when lighted at night, so much the better. Shades tipped so that a flood of light glows on the work in hand, but does not send a glare toward a person in another part of the room will definitely add to comfort.

Many rooms lose a satisfying effect because they are overloaded. If the home-maker has been reluctant to discard an unseemly object when its proper substitute is round, she is only preparing for the day when, for the sake of simplicity and composure, many surplus trappings must be dispensed with. Discarding a superfluous picture, accumulated knick-knacks, and a souvenir or two, will often achieve desired order and harmony.

M. R. Z.

Spring Brings New Fabrics

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

ENGLISH people have a conservative attachment for net curtains and it will probably take a little time before they accept voile curtains generally, although they have the advantage of being economical. They are either hung perfectly straight, or crossed at the top and drawn taut toward the sides of the windows.

In looking at some new designs in furniture fabrics one realizes what the introduction of rayon has meant, so many of the designs depend on the wonderful effects of light and shade that are obtainable with this silk substitute. In one material, with a shot gray and gold background, the pattern suggested gray swallows with slanting bars of gold like shafts of sunlight. This material was evidently intended by the designer to be hung, for, seen in this position, the swallows among the folds had the effect of flying.

Another lovely new summery fabric was in silver gray silk in unobtrusive geometrical design, with here and there a motif in shell pink and powder blue. Mahogany color, in the different shades of the natural wood grain, was seen in a very pleasing production —a modern block design with a note of silver shot with fawn running through it. This harmonizes delightfully with mahogany furniture. A charming effect was seen in a silk brocade in silver and white gold, in an indefinite design of diamonds and half diamonds and different sized blocks. Curtains of this fabric would make a perfect background for furniture and flowers in almost any modern room.

Some of the new designs show a slight return to more natural motifs and to one who has never quite accepted—or shall we say understood—the modern movement, an all-over pattern of ovate leaves in silver and blue-green on a closely covered pale gray ground expressed great charm. The same design in brick red and soft yellow leaves, though not quite so appealing, was also very attractive.

Some new fur fabrics are being used for chair seats and bedspreads. They are not very faithful reproductions of actual skins. One in a black and white stripe with the hair impressed into curves and swirls to give the effect of a natural growth was effective. A wider striped effect in beige and white made a pleasing bedcover.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Inca Civilization

A Review by ROLAND B. DIXON, Harvard University

Ancient Civilizations of the Andes, by Means Philip Ainsworth. New York: Scribner. $7.50.

NEARLY 85 years ago Prescott drew for us a memorable picture of Inca civilization and history, based mainly on the literary sources available in his day. A half century later two new studies of the subject were published, the one by Markham, the other by Joyce, utilizing the new materials which in the interval had come to light, including in particular much archæological data. Since then, not only has the spade of the archæologist added considerably to our knowledge, but specialists have been carefully and critically reëxamining the older data of all sorts, so that the time was ripe for a new volume which should present for the general reader the net results of all these investigations.

This task Mr. Means has undertaken in his "Ancient Civilizations of the Andes." His preparation for the work was excellent, since he has long been an ardent student of Inca culture and Peruvian archæology, has translated several of the Spanish chronicles and has made frequent visits to Peru. He has given us a very readable and on the whole excellent, although somewhat uneven, book. The title is, however, a little misleading, since although the volume purports to deal with the civilizations of the Andes, the important Colombian area is wholly omitted, as are also significant portions of Bolivia, Argentina and Chile, whose cultural history is inseparably bound up with that of the region actually discussed.

The opening chapter presents a clear picture of the geographical and environmental background. The following chapter discusses the origin and development of the culture of the American Indian as a whole, and in particular, in the southern continent. In this the author is not wholly successful. For having defined what he calls the stage of "archaic culture" as one possessing as a minimum agriculture, weaving and pottery-making, he deciares the tribes of Tierra del Fuego to be modern representatives of it, when as is well known they show no trace of any of these three distinguishing features. He further states that the first human immigrants into the South American continent had already attained to this "archaic culture" and that there have never been any Indians in the continent who were on the lower hunting and fishing plane. For neither of these statements is there the slightest justification. The author's knowledge of South American ethnology and archæology apparently does not extend beyond the Andean region.

The next three chapters deal with the pre-Incaic period in Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia, resting partly on historical, partly on archæological data. Here again the author is, I believe, open to criticism. For he accepts rather uncritically traditions reported by the Spanish chroniclers, even although flatly contradicted by all known archæological evidence. Thus he gives to the Early Chimu culture an extension from north to south along the Peruvian coast double that for which there is any indication, and asserts that the culture of the Naymlap dynasty in Lambayeque was Early Chimu in type and inferentially in age, although it lies beyond the limits of Early Chimu sites in a region characterized by Late Chimu remains exclusively.

More serious is his error in treating Early Chimu and Early Nazca as direct outgrowths of the "archaic culture," from which he says they "emerge" and "attain to brilliant individuality." If there is any one thing which the archæological data indicate conclusively, and which is universally recognized, it is precisely the opposite. Early Chimu and Early Nazca have no known antecedents, they appear suddenly as cultures fully developed, and the problem of their origins is one of the greatest puzzles which Peruvian archæology presents.

In his whole treatment of the archæology of the coast, the author appears to be unable to grasp the meaning and value of Kroeber's recent work and fails adequately to discuss some of the most important problems involved. He passes over the extremely significant Diaguite region of northwestern Argentina in a brief paragraph; he omits all reference to Nordenskiold's evidence for the spread of the Tiahuanaco culture into the plains of eastern Bolivia; he fails to consider the bearing of the Colombian data on the whole question of northern influence, and treats of the Mayan and Mexican relationships of Peruvian culture quite inadequately.

If one must criticise these archæological chapters somewhat adversely, it is a pleasure to praise the following five chapters, in which an excellent account is given of Inca culture and of the rise and growth of the remarkable but short-lived empire. Here the author is at his best. He is thoroughly familiar with his sources, and has handled them admirably, critically and with understanding. He has given us, I think, one of the very best pictures of this amazing American civilization that we possess, a civilization which in large measure put in practice some of the modern and more radical theories of society and government.

The long chapter which follows on the "Art of the Loom in Ancient Peru" is a detailed discussion of Peruvian textiles. The technician would probably quarrel with some features of the classification. The attempted dating rests almost wholly on a somewhat theoretical and subjective interpretation of designs, and must defer to the archæologically documented study by O'Neil and Kroeber. Of the wider historical aspects of the question or on the many important problems of technical relationship, the author has little to say. The book closes with a full and very useful bibliography. The volume is profusely illustrated, and Mr. Means is to be complimented on the evident care he has taken in selecting his subjects, and congratulated on the excellence with which the publisher has reproduced them.

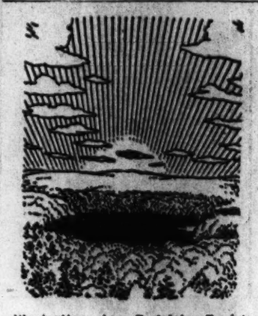

Illustration by Rudolph Ruzicka for the Lakeside Press (Chicago) Edition of "Walden."

The Russian Background

Russia: A Social History, by D. S. Mirsky. London: The Cresset Press. 25s. net.

PUBLICATION of Prince Mirsky's book, which undertakes to trace the social development of the peoples inhabiting the former Russian Empire from the earliest historical times to the Bolshevist Revolution of 1917, has special value now, when new books on the Soviet Union seem to be fairly pouring from the presses of American publishers. For no revolutionary upheaval, however sweeping and profound, can sever a nation's organic connection with its past.

Prince Mirsky's book skips lightly over wars and dynastic developments and devotes a considerable share of attention to questions of geography, ethnography, art and literature, in so far as these affected or expressed Russia's national development. His method has both advantages and drawbacks. It gives the reader a much broader view of Russian culture and civilization than could be obtained from a conventional textbook of Russian history. At the same time his study could not be recommended as a substitute for such a textbook because it is too sketchy in its treatment of its subject.

The author, with disarming modesty, remarks in the preface to his book: "I am fully conscious of grave defects in it, the most serious of which is the absence of a single point of view." He explains this by the fact that his own viewpoint underwent a change during the writing of the book in the direction of adopting the theory of historic materialism, and he pays a high tribute to the dean of Communist historians, M. N. Pokrovsky, who has interpreted Russian history in terms of Marxian economic determinism. Traces of Pokrovsky's influence are visible in the many passages of Prince Mirsky's work which emphasize the commercial and other economic influences in Russian history.

This reviewer feels that the book, interesting and valuable as it is in many ways, suffers from another defect: the effort to compress too wide a range of subject matter into 300 pages results in a tendency to disjointedness and superficiality. One feels that a sacrifice of some of the ancient historical and ethnological material might have made possible a more thorough treatment of subjects on which Prince Mirsky's observations are interesting but somewhat disappointingly brief in proportion to their importance: the origins of the Tsarist autocracy, for instance, the significance of Peter the Great and his innovations, the establishment of serfdom and its influence on Russian history.

It would be difficult to state the main political facts of Russian history in a single volume of moderate size. It is almost impossible to convey adequately the history of Russian civilization and culture within these limits, especially since the author conceives his task in broad fashion and includes Poles, Jews, Caucasian peoples and other non-Russian nationalities within the scope of his observations.

But, apart from its tendency toward scrappiness in spots, Prince Mirsky's work is brilliant, entertaining and full of suggestive and provocative ideas.

One will find in the book an accurate sketch, again somewhat attenuated, of the origins of the Russian revolutionary movement. Prince Mirsky gives interesting sociological interpretations of the classical Russian authors, and the work is enriched also by its descriptions of the development of such arts as architecture and ikon-painting, accompanied by excellent illustrations.

Sorrows of the Young

Scrutinies. Vol. II (edited by Edgell Rickwood), by various writers. London: Wishart. 7s. 6d.

IT WILL be remembered that in the first volume of this series a number of young—or should we say Young?—writers were unleashed and sent howling at the ankles of their elders. Not a bad book, perhaps, merely ejaculatory. The second volume is a great improvement; it is much more thoughtful and contains, except for occasional lapses, far less Billingsgate. It has, in fact, almost arrived at the other extreme of respectability and diffidence. The reason is simple and embarrassing: the Young are attempting to examine the value of their own immediate leaders; and, alas, come rather peevishly, with rather worried determination, to the task. If one excepts Peter Quennell's attack on the later D. H. Lawrence, Mr. Saltmarshes' exposures of Lytton Strachey's weaknesses of style and delinquencies in research, and Constant Lambert on contemporary music, one's general impression is of gray irresolution. We Young are unhappy; it is our privilege, but we beg of Mr. Rickwood that he allow us to be unhappy with a little more spirit.

If only (the complaints seem to be) Mr. Eliot could be a little less drab, Mr. Huxley less despairing; if only Mrs. Virginia Woolf had more stamina; if they all only believed in something besides their own disbelief, in something more than a loneliness accountable to nothing or nobody. They are, all "sicklied" o'er with the pale cast of thought"; the critical faculty in the artist has been over developed; and these critics cry aloud for some "new synthesis" which will prevent these leaders from thinking too much. Fertility has declined as criticism, though disorganized, has intensified. Grand issues are avoided. "We are afraid of the Big Words," says Aldous Huxley; and as Sherard Vines says of Miss Edith Sitwell's verse, "She flies too often to lesser beauties, to a passionate triviality; thus even in her more speculative and later work it seems as though there were occlusion of the full vista. She may have poignancies that Dryden lacked . . . but in art Dryden did not fear Universals." He had them there, of course, to take for granted.

Lacking them, the modern artist dare not give himself a vast freedom of action, and the disposition therefore either to criticism or to mere decoration, pastiche and problems of technique is inevitable. Constant Lambert in his essay on contemporary music—easily the best in the book—puts the situation in a nutshell. Citing the productions of Diaghileff, he notes the subjugation of modern music to the ideals of painting—as fatal to music as literary domination was to nineteenth century painting. He goes on to say:

"That so much modern art should be derived purely from art is a sign of intellectual and emotional bankruptcy. Instead of the creation of fresh material, we are given a voulu rearrangement of the genuine article. Plays about plays, ballets about ballets, films about films, are all signs of the same devitalised mentality . . ."

A wild and vehement article on the form of the novel from Mr. Penton has, under the ferment, at least common sense on this crucial necessity of vitality. One is inclined to suggest the introduction of a little bluster, a little provinciality even, as an antidote to metropolitan diffidence. It seems to us that a great deal of modern literature is far too well-bred. Perhaps, as has been wickedly suggested, art will retire from the refinements of civilisation and take its lodging on the upper reaches of the Congo, patiently waiting for civilisation to recover!

V. S. P.

Not So Different

Tramping Through Ireland, by John Gibbons. New York: Dutton. $3.50.

JOHN GIBBONS, reporter on the staff of a great London daily, landed one day in Ireland with, as he says, "no instructions at all beyond the immediate need of finding something to say likely to interest his couple of millions or so of unknown judges." On a Sunday morning, the weather being dull, he found Dublin far from inspiriting. Prospects fell rapidly. The reporter at large wondered why, if he must be sent somewhere, Ireland should have been chosen—Ireland, only "a sort of second-rate suburb of England." Nevertheless, given time, certain sights and scenes and adventures materialized to waft a flavor novel and piquant.

Not, you are please to understand, adventures sensational, nor even picturesquely, fantastically humorous, such as befall English visitors to Ireland in the pages of novels by George A. Birmingham. This reporter behaved in a style unheard of among his kind: he followed no given trail, he intimidated no person with presuming interview. "Deliberately giving a miss to all the famous places," he seemed to be accomplishing so little that, innocently, he wondered why his paper did not recall him in disgrace for a ne'er-do-well.

Part of the trouble was that, try as he would, he could not get any sense of Ireland's being so different from England. All the current traditions, all the neat clichés, failed him conspicuously. So far as he was aware, he never once even saw a colleen. The slums of Dublin were not particularly fearsome. The country people were much like their counterparts across the Irish Sea—grave and decent and reasonable, with surroundings tolerably tidy; there was no bashing in of hats, no riotous swinging of shillelaghs. Somehow the intense hatred of England and everything English was, for the most part, absent; there were emphatically no hard and fast boundaries between North and South, either as regarded politics or religion; in fact, both subjects might be freely discussed wherever a man desired. Apparently, Ireland was a fake. She simply funked everything that was expected of her.

In short, "the amount of things that (he) had not found in Ireland was simply astounding." Mr. Gibbons just went about, on foot or in buses or in trains, disproving all the preconceived notions as to the green isle. An extraordinarily backward and ignorant nation? Electric lights and other modernisms appeared in the most remote of country hotels; and the intelligent friendliness of policemen and bus drivers and the keepers of public houses was nothing short of overwhelming. It was, for instance, a bus conductor who related the intricacies of the mediæval history of Cong, "where the Irish once had a sort of monastery-university." Everyone who was Irish seemed engrossed in the delights of his own Ireland.

"Once," writes Mr. Gibbons, "they told me in an omnibus about a musical bridge that sang, and I thought it would be an ancient tale for the benefit of travelers and children, like our lions in Trafalgar Square stepping down when they hear the clocks strike 12. But it was not. For by and by we came to the place, and they stopped the bus on purpose to show me the thing. If you take a big stone and run it fast along the bridge's coping it makes a tune like a scale; I do not know why. But it is rather queer. Then we all got back into the bus again and nobody wanted anything. They had just shown me. And in case anybody wants to know, the bridge is on the road between Belmullet and Ballina, and I think near a place called Bello-corick."

Who could resist the lure of such a book about such a land? M. W.

History Without Dullness

The Growth of the American Republic, by Samuel Eliot Morison and Henry Steele Commager. New York: Oxford. $6.
Europe and the American Civil War, by Donaldson Jordan and Edwin J. Pratt. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $4.

TO THOSE who wish a complete and readable survey of the history of the United States within the covers of a single volume "The Growth of the American Republic" may be unreservedly commended. The work is based on the Oxford History of the United States which Professor Morison of Harvard wrote while he was visiting professor at Oxford a few years ago. The revision has been made in collaboration with Professor Commager of New York University and has resulted in a new book.

The story begins with 1760 and continues to the entry of the United States into the World War. Of the 49 chapters 34 are used before the authors finish with the Civil War. An astonishing amount of interesting material, however, has been packed into the 200 odd pages that deal with the last 50 years. Needless to say, economics looms large. It could hadly be otherwise in any story of this period. But the arts and letters have a chapter and social history is not overlooked. International matters—particularly the responsibilities of the United States as a world power after the Spanish-American War, and the Monroe Doctrine—are adequately dealt with. Most single volume histories simply recount facts. Professors Morrison and Commager, however, venture interpretations. Their judgments, sometimes original, are always tolerant. In appraising public men they avoid reticent neutrality and achieve wise sanity.

The volume ends with a remarkable bibliography which is more readable than most lists of titles are made. The authors comment on the merits and demerits of the references they give. Here their tolerance is particularly — perhaps too — pronounced. There are also 15 pages of interesting statistical tables dealing with population, manufactures, agriculture, railroads, education and the presidential votes. A list of Presidents and the members of their cabinets is also included.

To the monograph on Europe and the American Civil War Professor Morison contributes an introduction. There has been much writing about the activities of Confederate agents abroad, the work done by ambassadors from Washington to European states, questions of international law and the opinions of European statesmen on the war between the states. The sentiment of the countries, "as reflected in the newspaper press, in pamphlets and in the writings of contemporaries," has almost been neglected. Two of Professor Morison's students working independently—one at Oxford and the other at Harvard—wrote doctoral dissertations in this field. At Professor Morison's suggestion they rewrote their work in collaboration and the present volume is the result.

It discloses nothing which smells of the traditional Ph. D. thesis. Here, again, is history which is readable as well as accurate. The two volumes show that to be profound it is not necessary to be dull and that American historians can achieve a literary style as well as a factual accuracy.

L. R.

Miss Pankhurst's Story

The Suffragette Movement, by E. Sylvia Pankhurst. London and New York: Longmans. 21s. net.

MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST has contributed something to history which must be regarded as of value, not so much perhaps as an accurate description of historical facts—she does not in any way claim to have produced a chapter of English history—as in the character of a searchlight thrown upon the actor in a unique drama.

The book is long, and crammed from beginning to end with details, sometimes inspiring, sometimes peculiarly sordid, but teeming with interest. There is no disguising of facts; things and people—especially people—are described with the perception which belongs to an artist who sets out to depict honestly what he sees, or thinks he sees. And Miss Pankhurst is prejudiced—how could she well be otherwise?

Naturally sympathetic, gentle, loving and lovable, she was forced by events and relationships into a struggle for which she had no real inclination. It seems regrettable that undisguised resentment should have been so definitely cherished and expressed by her. She levels this resentment not only at events but at those who, to her way of thinking, were the cause of them. She is bitter on the subject of her sister Christabel's unswerving dictatorship, and piteously scornful of the attitude of her mother, in whom, mingled with a natural affection, she saw, not the woman seen and loved—almost reverenced—by the militant movement, but a woman animated by a relentless desire for the excitement of rebellion and the laurels of leadership.

From the point of view of actual history, the book contains much that is doubtful. Its author attributes the origin of the women's movement to the general ferment caused by the awakening of thought to its need for greater individualism. In certain respects, of course, she is right. The turbulent heritage of a handful of young women toward the close of the nineteenth century did give the suffrage agitation its leaders; but the change which took place in England in relation to its women did not come as a result of the spirited efforts of individuals; nor on account of the rioting of isolated groups; nor because mob violence, at moments, asserted itself. It came simply because there was need that it should come, and because it was based, fundamentally, in spite of the unaccountable stupidity of politicians, upon the reasoned intelligence of the whole people.

As a human document, Miss Pankhurst's book is of absorbing interest. As a contribution to history it possesses, unfortunately, many of the drawbacks of the partisan. But nobody who remembers, even dimly, the events which it describes, will close it until the last word has been read.

The Bible as Literature

The English Bible as Literature, by Charles A. Dinsmore. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin. $2.50.

TO READ a book about the Bible conveying proof of a deep sympathy with its priceless message, written in an appealing style and out of a full scholarship, is a privilege almost as rare today as it is great. It is a relief to find amidst the flood of books about The Book, many of which are destructive of Christian faith and worship, a volume which brings to the reader both inspiration and insruction.

Mr. Dinsmore's many years of intensive study of the sacred Scriptures has given him a thorough knowledge of their structure and a love for their literary excellence which especially fits him for the task he undertakes in this volume; and he is able to place his message before his reader with a clarity and strength of style which makes the volume easy reading. His survey of the Bible is comprehensive, for he examines it from many sides. How it sprang from a people numerically small; the specific message of each of the books; the great dramatic effect of its narratives and exhortations; comparison of its literature with the great literature of all time—these are the most important subjects dealt with.

Modern knowledge of the forms of Hebrew poetry which constituted so large a part of the Old Testament adds much both to its significance and to its appeal. The author makes clear how much more effective when clothed in garb of poetry is that which is poetic in concept.

Comparatively little attention is given to authorship of the various books of the Bible. That subject is too comprehensive to be handled exhaustively except in a volume by itself. Stress is placed upon literary form. And literature, Dr. Dinsmore holds, "is known only when one appreciates those qualities which give to writings enduring effect." That he finds a great deal in the pages of the Bible measuring up to this standard is evidenced throughout the volume.

Moreover, it would be quite impossible for an author to set forth the charm of the King James Version of the Bible so appealingly were he not in full sympathy with the deeper import of its message. Not often has the subject found an author so well equipped to undertake this important task.

The reader of this volume will lay it down at the end with a quickened appreciation both of the great message to mankind contained in the pages of the King James Bible and of the unequaled charm of its style as literature. To reach both of these important results in a single volume is indeed a rare accomplishment. Of only a few of the flood of books on the Bible can this be truly said.

ALBERT F. GILMORE.

The Gestures of a Dumas

Salute to Cyrano, by Paul Feval. New York: Longmans, Green. $2.

DEVOTEES of D'Artagnan and his unforgettable companions have with mingled feelings taken notice of a recent attempt to tell the story of what happened in the period that Dumas left unfilled, the gap between "The Three Musketeers" and "Twenty Years After." Two countrymen of Dumas, Paul Feval and M. Lassez, endeavored to capture some of the glamour of the great romancer, and in four novels, which bear the general title of "The Years Between," they revived D'Artagnan. For good measure they added to his illustrious company another famous Gascon, whom Dumas omitted, Cyrano de Bergerac.

The audacious Gascons belong to the world as much as do Helen of Troy and Shylock, and there is no more impropriety in writing about them than there is in any of the recent revivals of famous characters from literature. But most admirers of Dumas did not find his robust and vital creations in the work of Messrs. Feval and Lasses; they found plenty of action and some skill in presenting history, but not convincing actuality.

One of these collaborators, Paul Feval, has also written two novels of a similar nature that have been translated into English, first "Comrades at Arms," and now "Salute to Cyrano"

In "Salute to Cyrano" M. Feval shows fertility in contriving a variety of passages of arms, but those who want character development besides must look elsewhere. The author's intention seems to have been to compress as much action as possible between the covers of his book. Nothing else matters greatly—not even plausibility.

Cyrano saving the King from the onslaught of the Man with the Iron Mask; Cyrano routing 40 Barbary pirates, almost single-handed; Cyrano all-conquering until nearly the last page—these flashes only hint at the hurried pace of the tale.

Figures made to go this pace, thrust in and out at the writer's will, are D'Artagnan, Aramis, the Man with the Iron Mask, Louis XIV, Cardinal Mazarin, Prince Condé, Linières and his Amazonian bride, Urane Pulchérie Véronique, soldiers, courtiers, spies, turnkeys, pirates and populace. The historical background is the conspiracy of Condé against the young King. But history is more subordinated to speed and action than in the novels of "The Years Between," and the characters, though often bearing the names of persons real to history or to the imagination, are not themselves real. Strange oaths, so plentifully dispensed, do not recreate the period or make the speakers' voices sound convincingly in our ears.

A Dictator's Memoirs

Joseph Pilsudski. Translated and edited by D. R. Gillie. London: Faber & Faber.

THE most curious dictatorship in Europe is that of Joseph Pilsudski, for his dictatorship, though real, is independent of his occupancy of a particular post. He has no need to call himself chief. Absent or present, he is chief. At various times has has been President, Prime Minister and War Minister; but he prefers to let others enjoy the principal titles, while he, standing aloof, is ready to intervene whenever it may be necessary.

But Pilsudski, before he became the Mussolini of Poland, was the Garibaldi, and indeed the Mazzini, of Poland. It is certain that the Polish people owe a great debt to Pilsudski, and his purpose, since Poland was put once more on the map, has not been to crush but to foster democratic institutions. He thinks the Parliament of his people, which was so long oppressed, is dreadfully inefficient; but he does not destroy it; he carefully preserves and endeavors to guide it. Therein his dictatorship differs from other dictatorships.

It is natural that the world should want to know more about this extraordinary man whose authority comes from himself and not from his office. And here we have a portrait painted by the subject of the portrait. The chapters were written at different times and refer to the chief events of Pilsudski's life. There is a page on his childhood and education which he penned in 1903. There is another about the mutiny of his companions in exile. We are shown Pilsudski as Socialist and revolutionary, editing and distributing an illicit newspaper. We are given war scenes. These selected pages make up an autobiography which, despite its lacunæ, is on the whole satisfying.

Pilsudski was born in Vilna, then a Russian town. With unconscious irony, the peacemakers in 1919 attributed the birthplace of the Polish hero not to the new Poland but to the new Lithuania. It is not surprising that the Poles should seize Vilna by force, and eventually they obtained the legal right to hold it. Pilsudski was then by birth a Russian, and his sentiments of hostility were directed against Russia rather than Germany. He wanted Germany to beat Russia in the war; and his little volunteer Polish army contributed to that end. Thus he was for Germany and against the allies. But when Russia was beaten he was for the allies as against Germany. The Germans put him in prison. Finally, his second wish was fulfilled. Germany, in its turn, was defeated, Pilsudski was released, Poland was reborn; the soldier-revolutionary became master.

A Dual Biography

Otway and Lee: Biography From a Baroque Age, by Roswell Gray Ham. New Haven: Yale University Press. $3.

THIS is a thoroughly competent piece of academic research, a "dual biography" by a scholar whose dissertation was on the subject of Otway and who is now, he tells us, preparing an edition of the works of the long-neglected Nat Lee. If we have any criticism to offer it is that the author has attempted by means of a certain jauntiness of style and a somewhat flashy subtitle to popularize a theme which really concerns the professional scholar. For there is small likelihood that the world at large can be persuaded to devote much attention to either of these dramatists.

True, Otway's two masterpieces, "The Orphan" and "Venice Preserved," were for more than a century in the repertory of ambitious actors; and in our own day an Otway Society has revived these plays. But even such an enthusiast as Mr. Ham admits that the revivals have not been successful. As for Lee, it is sufficient to say that there has been no edition of his works for a good deal more than a century. Nor can it be said that when the task upon which Mr. Ham is now engaged is accomplished he will have "filled a long-felt need." At any rate, the need is not felt by the general public, even by the small public that is fairly well read.

It has been found possible to tell the story of these two lives together, for at many points Otway and Lee were similar: in tastes, ambitions, successes and fate. Mr. Ham places their careers against the background of Restoration England. Familiar figures pass across that background—Charles II and Nell Gwyn and Rochester and the rest. He also places their tragedies against the background of theatrical conditions, indicating their debt to French taste and to the current (and to us extraordinary) vogue of magnificence in diction which voiced the high-flown passions of impossible heroes and heroines. He has done a good deal of original investigation, and it is worth noting that some of the results of his researches, already in print, were used without the acknowledgment which courtesy demands by Montague Summers when several years ago he edited Otway's works for the Nonesuch Press.

R. C. C.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Makers of Ways to Walk In

THE schoolroom atlas first opened up for us the mystery and glamour of the road. Already our hearts had leaped at the names of the builders of bridges; and with a dozen adventurers we had dared the Northwest passage and sailed the enchanted reaches of the fabled Pacific. More, we had faced the great silences with the Golden Hind and brought her home at last to the thunder of welcoming guns and a wild clamor of rocking bells,—the stout little ship, beloved little Hind,—brought her home, too, with delicious tears that smudged the smooth page of the epic, a tribute not unworthy of its place among the guns and bells. And now, new beauty was about our way. What a world was this, thought we, and cried with Miranda,

"O brave new world,
That has such people in it."

For now we were to add to our builders of bridges, and to our traffickers in wide waters, the makers of ways to walk in. One joy had but reached the level ground when, behold, the feet of another climbed the nearest hill. To meet the glories of the western sky, the east spread out its gold! There came a day when, rubbing reflectively at the last isosceles triangle on the dusty board, the presiding genius of the schoolroom said: "Let us talk of roads."

Perhaps on just such a day as this some centurion, a "mighty man of valour," trod the tesselated pavements of his villa at Chedworth or Woodchester, and turned his face towards the south as he wrapped his toga about him in the latest fashion come from Rome. Yet even on these alien hills the dawn was sweet—already the soft roll of the Cotswolds had folded him in robes of blue, shot through with the golden song of larks,—already he had called that house of exile, home. About him, as he breathed the morning, came and went the sounds of labor, clash of ax and thud of stone, voice and hammer and the noise of feet.

The road was in building. Pax Romana was upon her highways. Watling Street and the Icknield Way, resounding then to the march of men, echo still with the phantom feet of those who trod them first. Even today the fugitive wraiths of roads wind over the Salisbury Plain, and Dean Forest is threaded in all its fastnesses with paths long known of old. Many of these roads now are only uncovered for a few yards here and there: a glimpse at which the heart lifts and we step out the bolder for the sense of companionship with the builders before us. With what awe did the secret Celt peer from his thicket at those ways of stone! With what rush of feeling did the Briton, feuds laid by, stand shoulder to shoulder with the Roman legionary; as mile by mile the recesses of his own country opened before him, and the sun shone hotly where before was gloom and chill!

With just such unlooked-for throb do we press on now to the next bend in the road before us, or stand at gaze upon some smiling height and watch the long ribbon flung in loops about the feet of quiet hills or stretched taut and strong across valley and plain, over mountain shoulders, beside chasm and stream. The old enchantment has never wholly passed. Be it some starlit road empty of sound, or a throbbing artery that bears the traffic of some town where midnight skies are lost in the huddle of roofs; the spell of the road is woven about even the idlest feet, and uncomprehending faces brighten at the breath of beauty that keeps time forever with our breathing. The labor of yesterday, the Great West Road already cleaves its way from England's capital and looks toward the country of the Severn and the purple tops of Wales. Was there a day in the long ago when the founders of Londinium looked away and away, seeing embattlemented against the sunset sky the serrated edge of the Malverns?

How rich are we, in this little island, in roads of all kinds! Not for us the interminable miles that R. L. S. knew in his steel-girt journey "Across the Plains." Not for us only the long ascent, the sharp rise and fall, of the difficult roads of crowding hills, but a blend of all and surely the best of each. How beset they are with gracious bends and entrancing surprises, gentle slope and sudden dip. Whether the road runs flatly over common and heath, rises and falls by a dozen hills—bending upon itself with a kind of wanton sport—or leaning ahead with eager brows toward the distance, the little island is too small to let any grow tiring. So surely as we have savored the sweet at hand, so surely comes the new delight.

There is much to be said, nevertheless, for the unchanging road that demands a sustained level of endurance. The long view, the free stride, the heart untroubled of haste or change, are fine to come by. The road is a discipline, urging the restless thought to quietness and the unadventurous to a lift at the heart unknown before. "Round this next bend," they say, hot spirit and laggard feet alike; and lo! enchantment is about them every step of the way.

Perhaps it is because road-making stands for so much that road-mending has also come into its own. Michael Fairless has compressed the lore of more than the mere repairing of a surface and the breaking of stones, within the covers of a slim volume; but in the book of the out-of-doors also, he who runs may read. It is gracious talk one gets, sitting upon a heap of sun-washed rain-swept stones, while the breaker eats his bread and cheese and makes his calendar of the day. The slung nest of the harvest mouse, the first walk abroad of infant partridges, the earliest cuckoo, the triple rainbow,—our stone-breaker has marked them all and measures time by a fairer process than ever Alfred knew. The rhythmic swing of the hammer, the placing of blow on careful blow, rebukes alike overhaste and dull delay. The dream in a man's heart whereby he built the road, the dream whereby he maintains it, have swept away the refuge of gloom and lifted up such highways that none need be afraid nor any stumble.

Such dear providing bids the wayfarer God-speed, and indeed the road has blessed us more than we supposed. Does it not run straight home? Has it not kept ten thousand little feet between schoolroom and garden gate? Does it not bring friend again to friend and lead every small boy abroad on his first crusade? Whether it end in seething town or high on some windy moor, the spirit of the road is fine and free. Here are all weathers—a crisp mantling of virgin snow, breathless noontide dust, long shadows in the moonlight that, like dew on thirsty flowers, lie coolly on the heart grown turbulent. Rain day and sun day, morning and evening light, each is fair. Stone or block, macadam or cement, matters but little to the old, old dream that wrought the road. So that the highway stands for law and order, activity, safety, adventure, strength and integrity, and leads surely to its objective, the dream is realized. "Lift up a highway for the people," has been fulfilled also in its literal sense, and our coming and going are lovely things because of it. The clatter of a market cart, the clip-clop of the horse, the crisp beat of stick and feet as the latest wayfarer takes the bend and is lost to sight, have become integral parts of the symphony of the out-of-doors. We, taking the road, have entered upon a fair phase of our heritage, and into the bonds of brotherhood, did we but believe it, with the valorous and true who planned the first road and with all the happy-hearted who even now keep step with our advance.

Roads of stone, cement and wood, we have greatly praised. There is another and a fairer path. It lies within the heart's own longing and leads to no city nor hill of earth. But as the burning pavements of the Milky Way lie, it seems, but a breath beyond the horizon, to be trod at the next adventurous step; so this road within the hearts of men cleaves, as it were, the abyss of air, and halts at the City of God. D. T.

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Two Springs

The stars were cold tonight,
With that clear blue radiance;
And though the fragrant wind all day
Had played about the world,
Blowing in little tumbled heaps
The leaves of last year's fall—
Yet one could see
The skies were not yet shorn of snow.
I had a need to guard my steps,
For the way was new and strange,
But could not keep
From gazing at the stars!
Then all at once
(So are these things done)
And by what means I am not sure,
Perhaps by that long way
That wise men name "complete recall,"
My thought flew backward to—
Shall we say—"a friend"?
And I remembered on a day
We climbed a hill
And chose one star together—
A thousand Bongs have risen on like things.
Well I remember on that night
The stars were calling—
And a road crawled down the curving hill;
But going back some way we zigzagged off,
I down my side and you across the field—
The black night caught us both.

We cannot blame the roadway,
For the path was straight!

John C. Ritchey.

Joe's Place

The breeze above his head was like a drifting fragrance of night, stirring the tang of the pines into warm sweetness, brushing the cool evening in a layer over the earth where the warmth of day still lay thick and heavy. The road leading downward from the hill crest ran dusty and still between the banked quietness of trees; heavy, round-shadowed trees that carried in their branches the hushed stirring of tiny things, the muted harp of the leaves, faint murmurous rustlings of things as slight as the nesting birds, or the weaving shuttle of the industrious spider.

Behind him the hill's crest glowed luminously, a faint iridescent shining, fainter than the stars, but warmer, and more earthly. Before him the earth dropped away sharply, plunging downward into depths of velvety darkness, toward the far, faint shining lights of a distant village.

Rounding the turn of the road, he saw a light before him. Not the narrow, circumscribed glimmer of a window, but the full, cheerful hospitality of an open door, its light flooding outward over the green of crowding bushes. Toward that light he turned, his stride lengthening, pace quickening.

Two men in the room faced him as he paused in the doorway. One of them, tall and angular beside the stove, his features indistinct and shadowy in the dim glow of the high-bracketed lamp; the other sitting astride a bench, peeling potatoes, paring knife in one hand, a potato in the other, massive shoulders bent slightly forward, topped by the geniality of his face, the welcoming gleam of his eyes.

"Come in, stranger," he boomed. "Come in, and take off your pack. Ma an' George were just fixing supper, and you're welcome. Fishing was good this morning, and spuds are plentiful. Come in. Sit down."

"Sure," George seconded from the stove; "I'll have things ready in a jiffy. There's plenty, because we're used to fixing for three. Joe only left us this afternoon."

Supper over, Jack sat in the doorway, shoulders propped against the door-jamb, watching the slow moon roll upward over the treetops, flooding the hillside with a poured avalanche of gleaming silver. A few yards back from the road a whip-poor-will flooded the silence with the hurried, unwearying ecstasy of his song; and, farther away, another took up the melody, like a liquid clear, palpitant echo.

George spoke again from the dark shadows where he sat. "You'd better stay with us tonight. There's Joe's bunk just as he left it, waiting for you. You'll like it here. Joe did. He used to sit in the doorway, just as you are doing, watching the moon come up over the hill, and listening to the whip-poor-will. Joe liked it fine, but he wasn't one to stay put long. He just up and hit the road today. Couldn't stay a minute longer, he said. Joe was like you, if I'm any guesser. It'll be just like having Joe back again if you'll stay awhile."

The moon was above the crest of the hill now, hanging there, a placid globe of cool silver, staring down into the valley where the whip-poor-will flailed out the golden kernels of his song. Jack watched the moon, and, as he watched, the warmth and friendliness of the cabin entered his heart. He found himself looking forward to the morning, and the bright pouring of the sunlight into the bowl of the valley.

"There's Joe's job down at the sawmill," George went on. "It's waiting for you. Oh, it's a fine life here, I'm telling you, to eat breakfast with the hills rolling down to the cabin door, and the birds singing among the green of the trees. But it'd be lonesome with an empty bunk in the house."

The other added his argument. "Aye, lad, you'd better stay awhile. The road will keep for a time. There's plenty of days to find out what's at the other end."

Jack was thinking along another line just then. He was thinking that this was the end of the road. And there was no logic in looking for another till he had seen this place, known all that it must hold for him. Joe's bunk in the corner, with the blankets folded across the foot, seemed somehow to belong to him. The morning becamed him, with the sharp, clean fragrance of the freshly sawn lumber of the mill, and the hills cascading down into the valley.

He smiled as he turned his head. "Joe must have known I was coming along, and left this place for me. I'll stay, till it's time to start out on the road after Joe. Call me at Joe's time in the morning if you wake first."

The Oarsmen

And with the milder ray
Of the declining sun, when sky and shore,
In purple drest and misty silver-grey,
Hang curtains round the day,
Come list the beating of the plashing oar,
For grief in rhythmic labour glides away.
The glancing blades make circles where they dip,—
Now flash and drip
Cool wind-blown drops into the glassy river,
Now sink and cleave,
While the lithe rowers heave
And feel the boat beneath them leap and quiver,
The supple oars in time,
Shattering the mirror of the rippled water,
Fly, fly as poets climb,
Borne by the pliant promise of their rhyme.

—George Santayana, in "A Hermit of Carmel."

Mountainside Above Oslo

If you want to see and feel the blueness of the sky as a singing, scintillating presence, go one morning in early spring to the mountainside overlooking Oslo, where fir trees rise out of the snowdrifts, like arms held aloft in tireless praise. The sunshine will be unutterably bright and the air permeated with a crispness and brightness comparable to no other place on this earth. Here you can stand on a spot clear of trees and gaze about you to gasp with delight at the breadth of your horizon. East and west are fir-clad mountains, radiant in purple and amethyst beauty. Below you will be the burnished brightness of the waters of the fjords, near by blue shadows cast by dark green fir trees amid dazzling sunbright snow.

But that is not all. The stillness, the aloneness of the trees, a stillness broken only by fitful bird songs, just a half-hour's journey from the heart of the city, that is the quintessence of the beauty surrounding Oslo. Here you can feel the peace of the wilderness, the inspiration of solitary places.

Courtesy All-Illinois Society of The Fine Arts

A Song of India. From the Painting by Florence Ezzell Stevenson

IN BEVERLY HILLS, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago, there is a striking memorial to the memory of an artist and loved teacher. It is a great collection of paintings which have been given, one after another, year after year, by painters who studied with him or who have, in one way or another, felt his influence upon their art careers. Each has given of his best, hence the collection is an important one. Moreover, it will increase by the same means as the years pass. It has been built up in the memory of John Vanderpoel, for many years an instructor and source of inspiration to the students of the Art Institute of Chicago.

The Vanderpoel Gallery is under the management of the Vanderpoel Art Association, and is now housed, with their supervision, in the Beverly Hills Field House, where it is beautifully arranged.

One of those responsible for this creditable showing is the painter Florence Ezzell Stevenson (in private life Mrs. Earle Dodds Stevenson), who lives in that suburb, and is a well-known exhibitor in Chicago art exhibitions.

From the time when she began showing there, the critics have often commended her originality of conception. Most of her work is the painting of still-life, which is handled in a quaint modern style, so individual that there is no mistaking it.

The "Song of India" is brilliant in color, employing the stiff type of plant beloved by the modern school. It was shown for the first time in the new permanent gallery of an art association which is giving opportunity to the artists of the entire State of Illinois to have their work shown to the Chicago public. There is no other avenue by which growing Illinois artists, living more than a hundred miles away from Chicago, may find places in Chicago exhibitions. The Art Institute holds an exhibit once a year which includes the work of artists of a hundred-mile radius. Those who live farther away are rejoicing in the activity of this well-managed association.

Mrs. Stevenson had her art training in the Conservatory of Art and Music at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, learning there a sure technique. After her graduation, she was invited to take charge of the art department of that college, a task which she performed efficiently until she went north to live. She is a charming, friendly person, who is able to carry on her art career and at the same time fulfill the home duties and pleasures which fall to the lot of a wife and the mother of two boys, both of whom have been the models for portraits from Mother's brush.

Green-Gold

There is no more in sight, but a river winding placidly between green banks. Yet not twenty yards away, there sways the glittering display of a thousand bold hocktails. Surely no window-dresser in New York, or Paris, or London has ever achieved such consummate artistry in his effects. What are the precious gems? The green for amber, the more gold than jade, their like has never passed through the beadcutter's hands. And what is the secret of the threading? So fairy-delicate is the thread that with the softest whisper of the wind each necklace bends and sways in dazzling rhythm; yet so strong that a wild tempest would do no more than change the graceful minuet to the exultant music of a gypsy dance. Oh, lovely beads on a thousand glistening strings! Oh, shining green-gold reeds on a willow-tree in Spring!

La vraie Perspective

Traduction de l'article anglais de la Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

LE MONDE en général reconnaît de plus en plus l'importance d'une perspective correcte dans le domaine matériel; mais il est aussi un groupe considérable de personnes qui, s'efforçant d'acquérir le vrai sens de ce terme, reconnaissent de mieux en mieux l'importance d'une juste perspective spirituelle.

Tous conviendront que, pour voir justement les choses, il faut que les objets soient mis au point et bien placés. L'humanité apprend aussi l'importance d'une perspective mentale correcte dans la mise au point et la disposition des circonstances et des expériences, afin que les unes et les autres puissent être vues et comprises correctement.

Pour apprécier tout ce que l'artiste a voulu montrer dans un tableau, il faut une perspective convenable. Si l'on regarde une peinture en fermant un œil et en entourant l'autre d'un cercle ayant les dimensions convenables, tout le reste est exclu, et le tableau peut être vu dans ses détails sans que l'attention en puisse être détournée.

La perspective correcte cependant ne doit pas se borner aux peintures: elle est nécessaire dans toutes les phases de l'expérience journalière. Un dictionnaire donne cette définition du mot *perspective*: "Une vue mentale ou aspect mental." Bien mettre au point notre "vue mentale ou aspect mental," acquérir un point de vue égal et impartial sur toutes les questions, demande qu'on mette de côté la personnalité. L'exclusion du point de vue personnel place l'individu dans un juste rapport vis-à-vis du problème en délibération; le met dans une bonne position pour juger loyalement, sans aucune considération personnelle,—pour étudier une question sans être influencé par les préjugés ou le favoritisme.

Comment s'acquiert cette perspective? En abordant impersonnellement tous les problèmes; en parvenant à une active confiance en Dieu, jointe à la disposition de lui laisser le soin des solutions, dans l'assurance qu'elles seront résolues de manière à bénir tous ceux qu'elles concernent. Les expériences passées peuvent montrer qu'on a parfois essuyé des échecs pour avoir refusé de voir l'autre côté d'une question en discussion; elles peuvent aussi attirer l'attention sur les victoires résultant de la volonté d'exclure les désirs personnels afin de réaliser la coopération pour atteindre le bien qui en dépend.

Mary Baker Eddy vit que l'humanité avait cruellement besoin, non pas en premier lieu de secours matériels, mais d'émancipation mentale. Elle démontra au monde que, par une vue correcte de Dieu et de l'homme, cette vaine prétention d'asservissement mental peut être prouvée fausse et impuissante. La domination que Dieu confère à l'homme créé à Son image et à Sa ressemblance n'a jamais été reprise. C'est seulement parce qu'elle n'est pas comprise qu'elle n'a été ni reconnue ni revendiquée pendant si longtemps.

Le vif désir de l'humanité est de nous permettre d'acquérir des vues plus justes. Jésus disait: "Tu connaîtras la vérité et la vérité vous affranchira." Si l'on ne pénètre pas à voir les choses sous leur vrai jour, l'accomplissement du genre humain vers la compréhension spirituelle en est retardé. Accepter les saines changeantes du manque, de la limitation, du chômage, comme si c'étaient là des faits et non des rêves du sens, c'est se soumettre à tout ce que ces choses prétendent être et faire. Connaître la vérité cependant, la totalité et la présence constante de Dieu, c'est ne laisser dans la conscience aucune place aux croyances fallacieuses qui voudraient nous limiter; et une fois que les croyances sont chassées de la pensée, leurs ombres disparaissent avec elles et l'abondance se manifeste. La vraie perspective de Dieu et de l'homme apporte la liberté.

La vision mentale doit être fermée à tout ce qui suggérerait l'absence de Dieu; elle doit être illuminée par la vérité touchant l'infinitude, l'omnipotence de Dieu, et Son gouvernement ininterrompu de l'univers. Et l'homme? L'homme doit être vu avec justesse comme étant l'idée spirituelle ou enfant de Dieu, entouré de Son amour, jamais exclu de Sa présence ou éloigné de Sa sollicitude et de Sa tendre protection.

Bien que la maladie, le désaccord, la détresse, semblent paraître dans l'expérience humaine, point n'est besoin d'accepter ces peintures comme réelles. Elles n'ont rien qui doive nous consterner, car elles montrent simplement que la perspective mentale est en défaut. Ce qui est nécessaire, c'est de porter le regard au delà de la discordance mortelle sur le fait que Dieu est parfait, que l'homme l'est également, jusqu'à ce que ce fait de l'être soit clairement discerné. La discordance, la détresse, la maladie, s'en iront alors comme les taches et les distorsions, les ombres qui semblent faire partie d'un tableau lorsqu'on le regarde sous un mauvais jour.

Le Psalmiste priait: "Dessille mes yeux, afin que je contemple les merveilles de ta loi." Les choses secondaires voudraient dérober à notre vue les merveilles de Dieu. Le témoignage des sens ferait volontiers l'office d'un écran pour arrêter le regard mental. La crainte et le doute déferaient l'espoir et la foi. Mais si l'on désire activement contempler le bien et qu'on s'attende à le recevoir, la vision s'ouvre pour discerner les grands dons spirituels dont Dieu enrichit l'homme,—pour constater que la Vie, la Vérité et l'Amour se manifestent en toute occasion dans notre vie journalière.

Mrs. Eddy dit à la page 261 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Fixant vos regards sur les réalités célestes, vous vous élèverez à la conscience spirituelle de l'être, de même que l'oiseau qui est sorti de l'œuf, et qui trouve ses ailes pour prendre son essor vers le ciel." Fixer le regard sur les réalités spirituelles, c'est comprendre le vrai sens de la perspective.

Pour comprendre plus à fond le point, référez-vous à la Science Chrétienne en français publiée à la Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

True Perspective

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHILE the world at large is paying more and more attention to the importance of proper perspective along material lines, there is also a large group of persons who, in an effort to gain the true meaning of this term, are paying more and more attention to the importance of proper spiritual perspective.

All will agree that if things are to be rightly seen proper focusing and placing of objects are necessary. Along with this, humanity is learning how important is proper mental perspective for focusing and placing circumstances and experiences so that these may be seen and understood correctly.

If all that the artist intended to show in a picture is to be appreciated, proper perspective is necessary. If one looks at a painting with one eye closed and the other hedged about by a suitable circle, all else is shut out, and the picture may be seen in detail without counter attraction.

But proper perspective should not be confined to pictures; it is necessary in every phase of daily experience. A dictionary gives "a mental view or prospect" as one definition of "perspective." Rightly to focus one's "mental view or prospect," to gain an even, unbiased outlook on problems, requires the putting aside of personality. Shutting out the personal viewpoint places the individual in right relation to the problem under consideration; in proper position to judge fairly, regardless of any personal notion; to view a question untouched by prejudice or favor.

How is this perspective to be gained? Through an impersonal approach to every problem; by attaining active trust in God, combined with willingness to leave each problem with Him, confident that it will be worked out to bring blessing to all concerned. Past experience can show that failure sometimes occurred because of refusal to see the other side of some issue at hand; it can also draw attention to victories resulting from willingness to shut out personal wishes, in order that there may be coöperation in attaining the good involved.

Mary Baker Eddy saw the dire need of humanity, not primarily for material supplies, but for mental emancipation. And she proved to the world that through a correct view of God and of man this unfounded claim of mental subjection may be proved false and powerless. The dominion God bestowed on man in His own image and likeness has never been taken away. It was for so long unrecognized, unclaimed, only because it was not understood.

The real purpose of education is to enable one to gain broader views. Centuries ago Jesus said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Failure to see things in their true light slows up the human march toward spiritual understanding. To accept the shifting scenes of lack, limitation, unemployment, as facts instead of dreams of sense is to subject oneself to all they claim to be and do. To know the truth, however, of God's allness and ever-presence is to leave no place in our consciousness for fallacious, limiting beliefs; and once the beliefs are cast out of thought their shadows go with them, and supply is manifest. True perspective of God and man brings freedom.

The mental vision must be closed to all that would suggest the absence of God; and it must be illumined with the truth of God's infinitude and omnipotence, and His ceaseless government of the universe. And man? Man must be seen aright as God's spiritual idea or child, encircled by His love, never outside His presence or away from His loving care and protection.

Though disease, discord, distress, seem to appear in human experience, these pictures need not be accepted as real. They are nothing to be dismayed over, for they simply show that the mental perspective is at fault. The necessity is to shift one's gaze beyond mortal discords to the fact of perfect God and perfect man, until this fact of being is clearly seen. Discord, distress, disease, will then go the way of the blurs and distortions, the shadows, which seem to be part of improperly viewed pictures.

The Psalmist prayed, "Open thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of thy law." Nonessentials would crowd from sight the wondrous things of God. Sense-testimony would act as a screen to arrest the mental gaze. Fear and doubt would challenge hope and faith. But the active desire to behold good and the expectation of receiving good open the vision to discern God's great spiritual gifts to man, and to find Life, Truth, and Love manifested at every turn of daily experience.

Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 261), "Fixing your gaze on the realities supernal, you will rise to the spiritual consciousness of being, even as the bird which has burst from the egg and preens its wings for a skyward flight." To fix one's gaze on spiritual realities is to understand the true meaning of perspective.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Everlasting Punishment." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Spanish Hospitality

During our New York winter Jack received a commission to paint his large mural composition, "Diana of the Tides," for the new National Museum at Washington. Another heavy task lay before him, another battle to be fought and won. Where should the scene of this battle be laid?

Spain! Spain!

Out of the Arabian nights that he had spent there in his youth it called to him through the voice of Villegas.

"Jose Villegas to J. E. El Director del Museo del Prado, Particular. October, 1905.

"Caro Elliott:

"I have learned with great joy that you will probably come to Madrid to execute a commission, although it is not as convenient here as at Rome, as it is rather hard to find . . . models, both men and women, almost as difficult as in Paris. I hope you will let me know when you will arrive in Spain. With kind salutations to your wife and to the Mamma, and to you a warm embrace from your good friend,

"Jose Villegas."

We were met at the station by Villegas and the Señora, who insisted that we share their home on the Paseo Recoletos, an avenue laid out in the grand style of the Champs Elysées. We found Madrid very unlike the Spain where we had loitered on an earlier journey: Seville, where roses grew at every doorway and we breakfasted in a summer house lost in orange trees, where a hidden singer carolled Andalusian love songs to the accompaniment of a guitar; Granada, where we feasted with the gypsies in their caves, lingered through golden days and jewelled nights under the red towers of the Alhambra; Toledo, where on the bridge of the Blessed Martin we met men who looked like living Velasquez portraits, women who smiled like Murillo's Madonnas. All these things belonged to the Spain of our youth.

Madrid is a very different pair of shoes; a modern capital, a little like Paris, a little like Brussels. At first we were rather dazed at the changed atmosphere of the Villegas household. In the Roman villa on the Viale Monte Pariole, where we had passed so many happy hours, there had been a pleasant mingling of formal and informal hospitalities. The Master's show studio and state dining room were well suited to the distinguished personages he often received there, but on the lower floor the simple life was lived, and it was here that we most enjoyed ourselves. In Madrid there was no trace of the rustic grace of the Roman villa. Villegas was now director of the royal museum of the Prado and Court Painter. We were proud of the honor which the dear friend carried off so well, but the formality of the Madrid ménage was rather unwilling.—Mary Rowe Elliott, in "John Elliott, the Story of an Artist."

Elizabeth's Song

Shining white clouds in the cherry trees tangled,
And over the orchard drawing,
Silver veil criterion on the hillside spangled,
And bright among brooms oaks blowing;
So white, so bright, so fragrantly
Heart's delight blossoms in me.

Swallows come back to their endless carvering
In love and in finest feather;
Swerving down, close to the cowslips nearing,
Then high in the golden weather:
In air so bright, with rain a flight,
Dances on wings my heart's delight.

—From "The Poems of Lascelles Abercrombie."

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE—AVIATION

Wings for All of Us

The "Man in the Street" Looks at Price Tags

By W. LAURENCE LE PAGE

ONE more National Aircraft Show and we shall probably be making just what the public wants in the way of aircraft. Certainly we get nearer to this point each year, and a close observer of trends and public reactions at the Aircraft Show in Detroit last week could not fail to see that the 90,000 odd people who viewed the exhibits felt more at home among the aircraft on show and were more intimately interested than any 90,000 people had ever been before.

I have attended many aircraft shows, but never before have I seen a public so genuinely interested, even to the extent of being vitally concerned. The man who goes to an aircraft show as he does to a museum was not to be found at the Detroit Show. He was replaced by the man who, even if he does not intend to buy an airplane today, is at least convinced that the time will come when he will need one and will be able to pay for it.

From the technical standpoint the indications were that efforts have been devoted rather to finding out what types of airplanes are wanted than to the practical application of fundamental developments. Consequently, new types rather than new principles were the outstanding features.

* * *

Small low-powered planes, capable of carrying one or possibly two people, were in prominence. It seems that this is rather a matter of price than choice, for the larger and, therefore, more comfortable ships still cost too much money, so Mr. John Citizen thinks. And he seems to be acting accordingly, for out of a total reported sale for the period of the show of 363 airplanes valued at $1,652,751, 500 were one or two place light planes of low power. One make of plane in this class, the "Bull Pup," is reported to have sold to the total number of 271. Of course, some, no doubt many, of these sales were made to dealers, but after all a dealer buys merely to sell again, and dealers who don't sell don't stay in business. The "Bull Pup" is priced at $1250, a fact which had much to do with its sales record.

The question of price became the basis for a very severe battle around the hotel lobbies and elsewhere in Detroit where sales executives and dealers met to discuss their problems. One manufacturer, making a very fine single engine cabin monoplane having accommodation for four passengers, announced during the show a price reduction of $1000, making the price $4995. Immediately, other makers in the same general class were thrown into a turmoil, until a rival constructor announced $4595 as the new price of his machine of similar class. And so it went on. The purveyors of small ships were too busy taking orders to worry about price wars and the constructors of air liners and air yachts too engrossed in trying to catch their wealthy prospects.

Without a doubt, the autogiro was the outstanding feature of the show. Three ships of this type were on view in the exhibition hall while three others were out on the adjoining field for demonstration purposes. The almost vertical take-off and the completely vertical landing without turning a wheel brought forth shouts of excitement and approval from onlookers. But few seemed to appreciate fully the tremendous possibilities of this remarkable craft.

* * *

It seems that we have become so accustomed to seeing aircraft with stationary wings that we cannot imagine how a "windmill" can fly. But it can and it is all very simple—to those who understand! Are the rotor blades driven by the engine; what happens if they should stop; can you loop the loop in an autogiro, etc. etc.? These and many others are the questions to which the autogiro salesman has to find answers, and his answers are astonishingly convincing; they make one feel quite certain that in a few more years the sight of an ordinary airplane will bring forth the exclamation—"But its wings don't go around."

While it is true that excepting for the autogiro, hailed as the greatest technical advance in aviation since the Wright Brothers' first flight, there was nothing startlingly new in Detroit, at the same time, a close observer of engineering practices in aeronautics found much to examine and record in his technical memorandum book.

Production methods in constructing aircraft are quite obviously occupying a prominent place in the mind of the aeronautical engineer at this time. Delicately fashioned fittings, formerly constructed by hand and a welding torch, are now being formed of castings. Heat treated duralumin castings are coming into evidence with the development of satisfactory methods of handling this alloy of aluminum.

Steel still remains the most common structural material. The Stout Skyear, an entirely novel form of pusher cabin monoplane is an all duralumin structure but is exceptional in this respect. The characteristic corrugated duralumin wing and fuselage covering, so common in the Stout designed Ford tri-motors, is employed in the Skycar. This machine is as yet untried, but it presents interesting possibilities. A rather tiny two-seat cabin with the engine driving a "pusher" type propeller in the rear, is supported under a wide all-metal monoplane wing. The tail surfaces are carried on long exposed booms and, to add to the attempt at simulating the automobile, a large headlight is carried in front.

Another cabin plane of interest was the Fleet coupé. This machine, a standard two-place Fleet biplane, was titled with a demountable top with sliding windows, inclosing both front and rear seat in a very cosy and comfortable manner. It would have been interesting to question someone on the possible aerodynamic interference between the coupé cover and the center portion of the upper wing which came into very close proximity, but no one was available for this purpose.

Whether or not that portion of the public which visited the show was air-minded appeared to be a settled question when we came across in one corner of the field the small squadron of "flight trainers." These were small-sized one place "airplanes" supported on pedestals and completely equipped with controls and an engine—of sorts. On payment of a fee we were permitted to clamber into the cockpit of one of these "trainers" and, the engine started for the sole purpose apparently, of blowing our hat off, we proceeded to put the "ship" through all the maneuvers. Certainly, the machine responded to the controls very readily, the rudder made us turn and the elevators set us facing the sky. The ailerons appeared to roll us to one side or the other but—when the time was up we found we had not moved! The line-up of would-be fliers was never ending. And may we add here that all who train in this way should turn out to be very able pilots. We ourselves find actual flying far easier.

It is gratifying to observe the passing of the merely spectacular in aviation and the growth of an industry based upon a firm foundation of sound business methods and the rendering of a genuine service. The Aircraft Show just concluded indicates great strides in this direction, but there is still further to go. Meanwhile, the show provided an opportunity for the industry to come out into the open. For a whole week aviation has come off the front pages of the newspapers and permitted Mr. John Citizen to see for himself. Until the next show there will probably be more headlines, but the fact remains that we are slowly getting into the air whether we realise it or not.

Two New Tubes and a Set

A Speaker on Its Back Plays a Part

By VOLNEY D. HURD

TWO new tubes are with us and under various titles are being pressed upon the public by manufacturers. One is the power pentode and the other the variable mu tube, sometimes called super mu and other aliases.

Strangely enough, although several big set manufacturers are announcing these tubes, the first set to incorporate them in its design was a New York City product, a new entry in the radio-set market, the Kenola. This set is shown in the accompanying photograph. In addition to its use of new tubes it has a unique loudspeaker installation in that the speaker is mounted at the bottom of the cabinet pointed upward, its sound coming out through the ornamental grill around the top. This insures the music being distributed in all directions, getting away from the one-direction effect common to dynamic speakers.

The variable mu tube and pentode were both introduced by Arcturus a couple of months ago. The super mu permits of more economical circuit design since it will stand a strong signal without overloading. This means the elimination of cross talk or the sounds from a local station being superimposed upon the music being received from a distant station.

Previously this cross talk could only be eliminated by the expensive method of providing three or four tuned circuits ahead of the first tube. Now two will do nicely. It also means the elimination of R. F. distortion to a great degree.

The power pentode gives us an amplification of some 85 compared with an amplification of 3 for the ordinary power tube. This means that the first stage of the audio amplifier can be eliminated and this tube will take care of the entire audio amplification. It also can handle a great deal of power, as much as a 200 or a pair of 245's and yet it does not require push pull transformers for the last stage.

The Kenola cabinet houses these tubes with standard practice plus the ingenious cabinet arrangement produces sensitivity, tone and power reproduction quite unique for a moderately priced receiving set.

The Pentode Tube Used in the Kenola Allows for Compact Arrangement of Parts. Sound Filters Out Through the Grilled Holes Along the Edge.

Programs Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 Caroline Cabot Concert.
6:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 Rosalie Wynne, songs.
6:58 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:25 Gruen Answer Man; recording.
7:30 NBC, Ted Lewis and his Musical Clowns.
8:00 NBC, Weber and Fields.
8:15 NBC, Radiotron Varieties; soloists; dance orchestra.
8:30 Chevrolet Chronicles; recording.
9:00 NBS, General Electric Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor; Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, Dance Orchestra.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Hal Kemp and his orchestra.
11:45 Little Jack Little.

WBZA AND WBZ, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 p. m.—Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Little Orphan Annie.
5:45 Betty Cole and Phil McLaughlin, popular songs.
6:00 Time; weather; Bookman; Review.
6:15 Piano Duo.
6:30 Blackface songs and humor.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Tom Clines's Statler Orchestra.
7:45 Harriette Elkind, violinist.
8:00 "Attractions in and Around Boston," Mayor James M. Curley.
8:15 Kibbe Crusaders.
8:30 NBC, Fuller Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 Dance program.
9:30 Domino Orchestra, Irving Gitling, director.
10:00 NBC, Music Festival: massed bands, direction of Edwin Franko Goldman.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em" sketch.
10:45 Radio Billboard.
10:50 Louie's Hungry Five: skit.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
11:30 RKO Review.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:25 Show Tunes; orchestra.
5:30 "Merry-Go-Round"; orchestra.
5:45 "Saturday Nighters"; orchestra.
6:00 "Plantation Echoes."
6:30 "Sweethearts in Song."
6:45 CBS, Serial mystery story.
7:00 Harvard-Princeton debate: "Resolved, that the Federal Government Should Take Drastic Action to Curb Municipal Crime."
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 Baker Dance Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Wallace Silversmiths; Elsie Gordon, monologist; Josef Bonime's Orchestra.
8:45 Pequot Program: recording.
9:00 Chevrolet Chronicles; recorded.
9:30 CBS, "Two Years in the Department of the Interior, 1929-31," Ray Lyman Wilbur.
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmons's Show Boat; "The Ticket of Leave Man."
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital; Adrian O'Brien, soloist.
11:30 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Jack Denny's Orchestra.
12:30 CBS, Nocturne; Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's Program.
5:45 Organ recital; weather.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Billy Dooley and his orchestra.
7:30 Weather; WHDH Ensemble; time.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:30 p. m.—CBS, Winegar's Orchestra.
5:45 CBS, Tony's Scrap Book.
6:00 CBS, Paul Tremaine'se Orchestra.
6:30 Baseball; news; orchestra.
7:15 "Hawaiian Echoes."
7:30 "Getting the News While the Public Sleeps."
7:45 "Scandinavian Minutes."
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 CBS, Ben Alley, tenor; Ann Leaf, organist.
8:30 Talk, Mrs. Charles Geissler; soloist and piano.
9:00 Le Paradis Band, Joe Smith, director.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
10:30 News; organ recital.
11:00 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.

FOR SUNDAY, MAY 3

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—Old South Church in Boston.
12:45 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 NBC, National Oratorio Society: "Elijah."
1:45 NBC, "The Second Reformation," Deems Taylor.
2:30 NBC, Artists Service FProgram; Lou Abelardo, soloist; piano duo; popular orchestra.
3:00 NBC, Southern sketch, "The Show."
3:30 NBC, Garden Party; Muriel Wilson, soprano; male quartet.
4:00 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
5:00 NBC, Pop Concert; Helen Thomas Bucher, soprano; Cleveland Concert Orchestra.
7:00 Anna Hiss, soloist.
7:15 Marguerite Portar, soprano.
7:30 Garden talk; announcements; news.
8:00 Jansky Concert: Walter Smith's Band.
8:30 Sunday Night Talk; announcement.
8:45 NBC, Atwater Kent Hour; audition winners.
9:30 NBC, Great Choir of the Air.
10:15 NBC, "The Trial of Aaron Burr," with Raymond Moore and George Gordon.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

10:30 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:30 p. m.—Statler Organ, Louis Weir.
12:45 Robert Emery Whitney.
1:15 The Old Time Singing Class.
1:30 Boy Scout Band Concert.
2:00 Sunday Afternoon Musicale.
2:30 NBC, Major Bowes' Capitol Family; Lee Sims, pianist; Mario Kosso's Orchestra.
3:00 "Parade Down to Plymouth Colony," Dorothy Brown L. Avery.
3:15 Sunday Afternoon Musicale.
3:45 Sacred and Secular piano duo.
4:00 NBC, Musical Celebrities; popular.
4:30 Program from Hartford.
5:00 NBC, Concert Orchestra; soloist.
5:30 NBC, National Vespers.
6:00 NBC, Weather talk; Review; temperature.
6:15 NBC, Radio Lambertian; popular.
6:30 Alwyn Bach's Orchestra.
6:45 Organ recital; soloist.
7:00 Program from Harvard Dramatic Club studio.
7:45 Blair Cut-Ups Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Male Quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour; speakers; sketches; orchestra.
8:45 Sacred Melodies.
9:30 Musicale.
9:45 NBC, Westinghouse Orchestra.
10:15 NBC, "World Adventures with Floyd Gibbons."
10:30 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music.
11:00 Time; weather; Review.
11:15 NBC, Heel Hugger Quartet.
11:30 Adolphe Goedel, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 CBS programs.
11:00 Service of Temple Israel.
12:15 p. m.—"Modern Brevities."
12:30 National Ensemble.
2:00 CBS programs.
3:00 Program from Braves Field.
5:00 CBS, The Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse.
5:30 CBS, Sweetheart Hour; Mixed quartet; orchestra.
6:00 Helen Barr; John Herrick; Earl Nelson, soloist; dance orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Betty Smart, Ben Alley, soloists; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 "Amazing Facts."
7:30 De Vaux Speed Tones.
7:45 Nemco Nightingales.
8:00 CBS, Kodak talk.
8:15 Organ and soloist.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 Victor Herbert presentation.
9:00 CBS, Irene Bordoni, soloist; Eugene Ormandy's orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Detroit Symphony Orchestra; Edgar Guest; Muriel Kyle, soprano.
10:00 Jesse Crawford, Poet of the Organ; Paul Small, tenor.
10:30 CBS, "Fortune Builders"; Douglas Gilbert.
10:45 CBS, Theo Karle, tenor.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Continental String Quartet.
11:30 CBS, Around the Samovar.
12:00 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies"; orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

3:30 p. m.—Rescue Society Service.
6:00 New England Conservatory of Music; Howard Goding, pianist; string quartet.
7:30 Park Street Church service.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

12:00 m.—CBS, Jewish Art Program.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, International Broadcast; "Wales," Megan Lloyd George.
12:45 CBS, French Trio.
1:15 David Zangwill, tenor; Nissah Zangwill, pianist.
1:30 CBS, The Gypsy Trail.
2:00 The Bronchos.
2:30 Organ recital; soloist.
3:00 CBS, Symphonic Hour, with Toscha Seidel, violinist.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; Mixed quartet; orchestra.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Early Birds."
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:30 a. m.—NBC, President Hoover, speaking as United States Chamber of Commerce, Washington.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Barclay Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—Braves-Philadelphia, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—News; records; talks.
8:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Barclay Orchestra.
3:00 p. m. to 5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Quebec Opposes Feminist Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC—The Provincial Legislature has ended a long and stormy session, during which the Government and opposition have been much occupied preparing for position in preparation for the general elections expected to be held in June.

A bill to give women the right to vote in provincial elections was again defeated, both Louis Taschereau, the Premier, and the Opposition leader, C. Bonde, voting against it. An amendment was made to the civil code, however, giving married women control of their property and earnings.

CANADA IS LAVISH ON HIGHWAY BUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The tourists visiting Canada this year will leave upward of $300,000,000, according to the forecast of Theodore G. Morgan, president of the Montreal Tourist and Convention Bureau.

To encourage the tourist industry, Canada, he points out, has spent nearly two billions on highways, of which 155,700 miles have been built since 1924, and another billion on hotels and inns.

BIG AIRPLANE CONTRACT

The Keystone Aircraft Corporation of Bristol, Pa., has been awarded a contract by the War Department for 64 bombardment airplanes and spare parts at a cost of $1,920,510.

The Dialer's Guide

FOR MONDAY, May 4

Soloist and Orchestra

Vocal soloist; concert orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor (WJZ Chain to WLS, WENR, Chicago), Roxy's program. 7:45.

Lily Pons, coloratura soprano; symphony orchestra (Simmons—CBS—T). Mme. Pon's program: Una Voce Poco Fa, "Barber of Seville" Rossini); Se Tu M'Ami (Pergolesi); Shadow Song, "Dinorah" (Meyerbeer); Lo Hear the Gentle Lark (Bishop); Mad Scene, "Lucia" (Donizetti); The Music Box (Liadov). 8:30.

George McNabb and Harry Watts, pianists; Rochester Civic Orchestra (Stromberg-Carlson—WJZ—T). William Tell Overture (Rossini); Aubade Printaniere (Lacombe); Concerto for Two Pianos and Orchestra, first movement (Mozart). 10.

Rhythmic Music

Andy Sannella and his orchestra (Pennzoil—WEAF Chain to WOAI, San Antonio). Fifteen minutes. 8:15.

Ohman and Arden, piano duo; male trio; orchestra (General Mills—WJZ—T). 8:30.

Leo Reisman and his orchestra; male trio (Fleischmann—CBS—T). Listen for "Viennese Valse," "Celos Tango" and "Communistic Feeling." 9.

Roy Bargy and his orchestra (Maytag—WJZ—T). Among other popularities there's a waltz medley in this program containing "Kiss Waltz," "Merry Widow" and "My Cradle Sweetheart." 9.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10. 7.

"Real Folks" (Chesebrough—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 9:30.

Adventures of Sherlock Holmes (WEAF Chain to WOC—WHO). 10. Repeated for NBC Pacific. 8.

"Legend of the Wild Rose" (Great Northern—WJZ—T). How the roses came by their thorns. Indian story in the "Empire Builders" period. 10:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

Male quartet; Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor (A. & P.—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). Grieg's "March of the Dwarfs" opens an hour review of popular classics and ballads and current review. 8:30.

Brigadiers Quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra (General Motors—WEAF—T). 9:30.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain to KSD, St. Louis). Four Russian composers featured in dinner music group. 6, 6:45.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain to WENR, Chicago). "Poet and Peasant" to open, Strauss Waltz, "Morning Papers" to close. 11.

Recitals

"Music Treasure Box" (WJZ Chain to WSMB, New Orleans). Pierre Key giving composer biographical sketches, music played by Muriel Pollock, pianist. 6.

Phil Cook, monologist (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

Wilfred Glenn, bass (WJZ Chain to WENR, Chicago). Songs of the sea. 11:30.

Talks

"Who's Behind the Name?" (WEAF Chain to WOC—WHO). Interviews by Edwin Alger. 6:30.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain to KDKA, Pittsburgh). 6:45. Also NBC—WGAR to KFYR. 10:15.

"The World Today" (WEAF—T). James McDonald. 7:15.

"How's Business" (WEAF—T). Merle Thorpe. 8.

"The Necessity for Restricted Immigration" (WEAF Chain). Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor. 11.

Choir and Organ

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Edward P. Kimball, organist (WJZ—T). 6:15.

Daytime Programs

Hits and Bits (WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver). Eddie Dunham, organist. 10, 10:45 a. m.

Piano Moods (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Lee Sims, pianist; Ilo M. Bailey, soprano. 11:30 a. m.

National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). 1:30.

Hotel New Yorker Concert Ensemble (WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver). 1:30.

Women's Radio Review (WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). 3

United States Marine Band (WEAF Chain to WOC—WHO). 4.

Chicago Serenade (WJZ Chain to WMC, Memphis). Orchestral. 3:30.

Little Orphan Annie (WJZ Chain to WGAR, Cleveland). 5:30.

Manchester to Manxland

A Manchester-Manxland air service is to be opened in the spring. The route will operate from the Manchester airport at Barton with amphibian machines. Three machines a day will be flown in each direction. They should be in great demand in the summer months.

Air Mail Dependability

Air mail traffic on the services by the South African Airways showed a steady increase last year. With the exception of one forced landing due to bad weather 100 per cent regularity has been maintained.

PANAMA'S ECONOMY COUNTS

PANAMA CITY, May 2 (By U. P.)—The Government's income for April exceeded the expenses, something which has not occurred in years. The decreased expenditures, government officials explained, were due to rigid economies effected by President Ricardo J. Alfaro and his assistants.

LOOKS LIKE THESE SHIPS HAVE GONE WESTERN!

Bucking Broncbos Have Nothing on These Airplane Training Affairs, Which Cannot Move From Where They Are But Will Move Every Other Way. They Are Used in Teaching Flying and Are Said to Greatly Aid the Layman in Familiarizing Himself With the Actual Controlling of an Airplane.

'Speaking From New York'

Oedipus, Clara, Lu and Em

RADIOCASTING occasionally drops into our eager ears an evening of sheer enjoyment. One recent Tuesday evening this listening post was charmed for two hours at least—and that is long enough to hang an ear on a loudspeaker without a pause for restful conversation—by Œdipus Rex, Shylock, Hamlet, Rosalind, Clara, Lu and Em. Each character performed in its own sphere, of course—although the temptation to write a radio skit jumbling all of them together is strong. What would Clara, Lu or Em say if confronted with Œdipus Rex? Would they invite him to the "barbecue," or suggest that such a monster play "Horn o' Plenty" in their pageant? Very likely they would insist that good home cooking would help Hamlet a lot, and we're sure they would question Rosalind's informal acquisition of her young man. Clara, Lu and Em are such sympathetic girls that they would promptly take sides with Shylock and tell Portia that woman's place was in the home, and not in a law court divesting a poor gentleman of all his estates and chattels.

* * *

There's an idea for whoever writes the nightly skits for Clara, Lu and Em. Not that he needs any ideas. He seems to be full and running over with them now. One night he has his three chatterers suggesting that an English prince might economize by having dinner with his ma and pa as many nights a week as could be arranged without family misunderstanding. The next night he involves his trio of ready-tongued damsels in some amazing plans for a no less amazing Founders' Day pageant at the women's club. Clara, Lu and Em roam carelessly from one subject to another, and back again if an idea oozes out from a subject that seemed to be squeezed dry already. For radio humor that expresses character, and for that reason appeals to adult intelligence, Clara, Lu and Em have no superiors along the waves that reach us.

* * *

That pageant—it deserves more detailed mention. Clara was to be "Horn o' Plenty," Lu "Business Oppression" (lashing "Horn o' Plenty" constantly, by the way), and Em "The Youth of the Universe of the World." All smashing parts, if you ask us. There were to be American Indians, because no pageant could be complete without them; and some very material "angels," because the girls had the costumes left over from last year. But Mrs. Beasley almost tipped over the apple cart. Mrs. Beasley was selected—arbitrarily, it is true—for a part that was especially distasteful to Mrs. Beasley. Informed of the chattering triumvirate's decision, Mrs. Beasley insisted that she would play no part other than "Business Oppression"—and that would be anathema to the girls' sense of dramatic values, since Mr. Beasley had been employed steadily all winter. The upshot was that, after a stormy telephone interview, Mrs. Beasley voluntarily withdrew from the pageant, in part and in toto. Upon which the girls sighed in relief, and completed their plans.

* * *

Who are these girls? Clara Roach is Louise Starkey, Lu Casey is Isabel Carothers, and Em Krueger is Helen King. Clara and Lu come from Des Moines, Em from Peoria. To hear them talk nightly over WJZ, from Chicago, you'd never think they'd had any schooling. But it was at Northwestern University, and in its school of speech, that they discovered their present medium of expression. They discovered it through carelessly joining in an imitation of three garrulous ladies gossiping gallopingly over the telephone. For a time they thought this was so much fun that they did it among themselves for their own amusement. After a while other people thought it was so much fun that the girls were invited to perform at parties. After graduation they separated, then came together again in Chicago, and found a station that could detect real humor when it happened along. That station was WGN. It has our thanks.

* * *

It is a wide step from Clara, Lu and Em to Œdipus Rex, but the dial spans centuries as well as space. The radiocast by the NBC of the first stage production of Stravinsky's choral work was one of the finest programs it has ever been our good fortune to stumble upon. The voices of Matzenauer and Althouse, the fateful strains of the music as played by the Philadelphia Orchestra, under Stokowski's direction, and sung by the Harvard Glee Club, and the great voice of Wayland Rudd the Reader, reflecting the very heart of all Greek tragedy—these were rare emanations from our loudspeaker, rare and never to be forgotten. Only one hour of it, and not all of Stravinsky's work; but enough to stress once more the far heights to which radiocasting can climb. In one respect we had an advantage over the distinguished audience that heard the work in the Metropolitan Opera House. Many of them thought the nine-foot puppets designed by Robert Edmond Jones were too small to be sufficiently impressive. We in our easy chair imagined puppets of such awesome girth and height and mien that now and again we opened our eyes to drive away the vision. Do not show us too much, television, or we shall lose the imaginative forest for staring at the trees.

* * *

On that same Tuesday night we stumbled upon WOR's series of Shakespearean presentations. We tuned into the middle of the "quality of mercy speech," and heard an intelligent Portia and a vivid Shylock. Josephine Victor was a merry Rosalind, and in the next breath a stately and puzzled mother of Hamlet. Until this series is ended, Tuesday night holds at least one program worth staying in to hear.

L. A.

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ATLANTA

EDUCATIONAL

An Indian Woman Changes the Customs of a Village

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Dakko, India

AS A result of altruistic activities carried on here by one Indian woman, Mrs. Onila Chatterjee, the entire social habits and economic methods of this little village are being changed. In a tiny schoolhouse, whose construction was inspired by Mrs. Chatterjee's enthusiasm, the children and adults of the village are being educated into village citizenship and literacy, as well as being trained in domestic science and cottage craftsmanship.

There was no school at Dakko when Mrs. Chatterjee first started her educational activities under the village trees three years ago and numerous illogical objections to her work were put forward by the villagers, who had no desire to see their sons educated, and viewed ameliorative work in the interests of their daughters as heresy. The headman of Dakko was definitely opposed to her project, and a village headman has a big say in village affairs. Today the headman is one of the keenest workers for the small institution, which now has 60 students in three classes, as well as a rural school for village women.

Mrs. Chatterjee began her work at Dakko entirely as a social effort, using her own ideas for its operation. She had neither organization nor committee to support her, and yet her achievement has been such that the Government of India has sufficiently recognized the importance of her work to justify a monthly payment of 50 rupees. This, however, amounts to only about $18, and Mrs. Chatterjee is still a committee of one, who has to raise additional funds each month to keep her institution in existence.

The Foundation

Believing that education is the basis for all social improvement, Mrs. Chatterjee commenced her activities in the village, which is six miles from Delhi, by starting a school in the open. For many months very few attended it, yet daily she walked to and from her home in Delhi, under the scorching Indian sun, to conduct the classes. Sometimes on her arrival she found no children assembled. Inquiries elicited the information that the children were forbidden to attend the school for various reasons. One great objection raised was the contention that Mrs. Chatterjee, being a Christian, had proselytizing intentions on the Hindu and Muhammadan scholars. This, of course, was not the case; but the objection raised meant that Mrs. Chatterjee had to begin all over again, until finally the prejudices of the people were overcome.

Sixty boys and girls whose days would otherwise be spent in idleness in the village are now in daily attendance at a school, which Mrs. Chatterjee literally begged from an Indian contractor. The school is not a school in the ordinary sense of the word; rather is it a clearing house for ideas that will raise the standard of living in the village. Reading and writing are taught, but other and more important ideas are being inculcated in the training.

Boys are learning the value of chivalry in a manner that has heretofore been unknown in Indian village life. They are being taught that the Indian custom of utilizing girls and women literally as beasts of burden is not right, with the result that it is the boys and not the girls who are anxious to go to the village well for water. And the time may come when, as men, he students will not go swinging along the Indian roads unburdened while their wives bring up the rear, heavily laden with grain or merchandise, in loads they are unfit to carry.

Teachers Developed

There is a kindergarten class for boys and girls, a class for older boys and one for older girls. Teachers are made as well as students. From the material at her disposal Mrs. Chatterjee has developed women teachers who now receive modest salaries. She found that teachers employed on a voluntary basis were unsatisfactory; they frequently absented themselves from the work, with the consequence that children who had not yet learned the values of schooling were soon being lost from the registers. The teachers who have been trained to the work are drawn from those village women who otherwise would have been debarred by religion and social habits from participating in ordinary village life. One is a "widow"—a widow who has actually never been married—whose place in the caste life of the village constituted a serious handicap to her opportunities.

When Mrs. Catterjee finally secured the coöperation of the villagers in her work she found opposition was recorded against the idea of teaching cottage crafts. Villagers were keen to train their sons for "examinations," viewing all educational goals as government service. Mrs. Chatterjee, however, realized the problems of employment which face the city-educated youth in India, and her ambition was to turn out students who would appreciate heretofore unsuspected opportunities for service which every Indian village has to offer. To this end, she is training the boys in various village handicrafts and the girls in home science, as well as sewing and allied interests.

The students are paid for the work they turn out. This not only emphasizes the practical value of the training, it also helps the economic situation in the home, where poverty is rife. True, the money they earn is very meager; it is estimated that after a four years' course a girl may have 50 rupees to her credit, and 50 rupees is no small amount to an Indian girl on the eve of her wedding.

Leather work, spinning and weaving, embroideries, and other similar crafts are being taught. Poultry farming, which is rarely to be seen in Indian villages, is being developed now and dairy work is in contemplation. Mrs. Chatterjee has not yet been able to raise funds to acquire cattle, but she has fodder for the animals when they arrive, the fodder having been garnered from a small farm which she has developed as a village model.

This model farm is one of the most distinctive phases of this Indian woman's work. Situated in a desert region, this little farm is a very definite proof of what can be accomplished with persistence and patience. Flowers and vegetables that some of the villagers have never before seen are growing in neat beds and borders, and æsthetic ideas are being nurtured in the children by means of settings and layouts, color schemes and plottings. Each boy is given a particular section to cultivate and all are keen on the work. Vegetable growing is not a feature of Indian village life and Mrs. Chatterjee hopes to encourage it.

Mrs. Onila Chatterjee, Founder of Dalsko Village School and Rural Institute, India.

Her Vision

Mrs. Chatterjee visions the time when these children, in village homes of their own, will have tiny flower gardens and crowded vegetable beds around their houses. They are being encouraged in the idea now and its practical application will completely transform the Indian village. Poultry raising should prove a valuable source of income to many; while sanitary dairying will almost revolutionize the conditions which prevail, where cattle and people live side by side as is the present Indian custom.

The women who attend the school bring their children with them. They make shoes and embroideries that have hitherto been purchasable only in northern parts of India and have never been exploited as an industry for villagers. Many of these women practice purdah (the religious custom of being kept in seclusion) and they acquire their training behind the sheltered walls of the school compound. While many of the villagers permit their daughters to attend school, they will not yet extend this privilege to their daughters-in-law.

The school is such a going concern today that Lady Irwin, the wife of the former Viceroy, has consented to visit this little village and award the prizes which Mrs. Chatterjee is giving her students at the next prize-giving ceremony. It will be a climax to a very definite achievement which an Indian woman, virtually single-handed, has accomplished in a village where at first she was not wanted and where now she is viewed in the light of a "goddess," to use the villagers' own expression.

Correspondence Scolaire Internationale

The Dutch Delegation to the Recent International Congress in Paris of the Interscholastic Correspondence Organization Brought Beautiful Flowers From Holland to Decorate the Exhibition Rooms. Their Exhibit Shows a Dutch Boy and Girl, Represented by Dolls, Standing Beside a Map of the World, With Streamers Extending to the Many Countries and Cities in Which the School Children of Holland Have Correspondents.

The Parent

Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Editor:

The letters in "The Parent" have been so helpful to me. Many of the splendid ideas from these messages have been put into practice and thereby problems solved. The desire to help in this good work prompts me to send in the following experience:

Some time ago, on the Educational Page of the Monitor, an article called the "Habit of Using the Dictionary," reminded me that I might tell my experience with a young son on this fine habit. When this lad was but 2 years old and asked, "What does that word mean?" he was answered somewhat like this: "Let us get the dictionary and find the best answer we can for it." Time was always taken for the task. When the boy was 6 years of age many times people would speak of his fine use of words.

One time while packing his suitcase, preparing to take a trip with his daddy, he marked, "I'll tell you, let's take our dictionary. We might want to look up something."

Now at 8 years, he shows that the good habit of looking up references is well established. Whenever they are studying any particular subject at school, he goes to his set of "My Book-House" for a story to take, or asks me to find the subject in "Compton's Encyclopedia" reference set.

(Mrs.) P. S.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Friends:

Because I have thoroughly enjoyed the Parent column on the Educational Page of the Monitor, I would like to pass on a few ideas that I have found helpful concerning children, and their interest in the home.

Children love to feel that they are taking part in the activities around them; and when our children were quite young, I learned that they would coöperate with me very quickly if allowed to be taken into the heart of things. Children respond so quickly to all that is good and right.

Of course it takes time to bring out this coöperation, but I can honestly say it has repaid me an hundredfold, as our older daughter is now a woman grown and has shown such a spirit of consideration for others that it is a matter for great rejoicing—and her younger sister is following nicely in her footsteps. It does require patience to get their viewpoint, but always the clear child-thought will respond. Duties and responsibilities awaken in them an interest in and a love for the home.

Our older daughter now acts in the capacity of secretary for me. Although her own life is full of activities, she finds time to do for me—and her work is very accurate, and always lovingly done. This relieves me of a great deal of routine work.

I have always treated the children as though they were at one with their parents; confided in them as far as it seemed wise; and showing them the right way; but always trying to help them make their own decisions when possible, as that goes to make strength of character. Children are very sensitive to the environment in which they live and if parents are honestly trying to bring out the best in the home, through an interest which the children can understand and take part in, there will be more coöperation. Of course there must be obedience, deference and respect on the part of the child, to bring out the right sense of things.

As we need coöperation in our world problems, we can safely begin with our own children, at an early age.

(Mrs.) P. E. M.

Slides on Leisure

A set of lantern slides with a lecture on the "Right Use of Leisure" has been prepared for parent-teacher associations by the National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City. This set of slides is recommended by J. W. Faust, chairman of the committee on recreation of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. They may be borrowed from the National Recreation Association. The only charge is the expressage both ways.

There are 51 slides showing leisure time activities, swimming, music, drama, nature study, home play, and other recreational activities. Modern playgrounds and equipment supported and administered by cities, counties, and townships are pictured. The showing time is from 30 to 40 minutes. These slides might well be shown at summer meetings. They are of especial interest as vacation time draws near.

International Letter-Writing

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

Paris

SIMILAR to the Monitor's "Mail Bag" is the work of the interscholastic correspondence organization (La Correspondence Scolaire Internationale) which early in April held an exhibition at the Musée Pédagogique in the rue Gay-Lussac. Hundreds of picture postcards and other messages exchanged between school children in different countries were exhibited by the various national delegations which attended the Congress.

The C. S. I., as it is known in France, has a membership made up of correspondents in 31 countries, and within the last three academic years has succeeded in bringing 200,000 children into contact with each other by the exchange of international messages. Its dual purpose is, first, the development of the study of foreign languages by means of the exchange of letters, and, second, the promotion of international good will through better mutual understanding.

In France, the Correspondence Scolaire Internationale encourages bilingual correspondence with all countries whose languages are taught in the French schools, namely the United States, Great Britain and the Dominions, Germany and Austria, Spain and South America, and Italy. For example, a French member receiving a letter written in French by an American correspondent undertakes to correct it to the best of his ability and return it to the writer. Such exchanges are intended to take place about once a fortnight.

Correspondence in a single language is exchanged either entirely in French with foreign students of the language, or in a third language which is that of neither of the correspondents, such as English for letters between French and Japanese children.

Prizes are awarded each year to individuals or classes in French schools who have maintained the best correspondence with foreign students during the past year. Exchange of letters frequently leads to an exchange of visits, and under certain circumstances small scholarships are available to defray the expenses of travel.

Although the Correspondence Scolaire Internationale is primarily designed for school children over the age of 12 years, it is also subscribed to by numerous university students and by some adults. Many teachers of foreign languages in France enlist their classes as a whole in the Correspondence Scolaire Internationale and supervise the resulting exchange of letters. Discussion of political or religious questions is not permitted.

The present interscholastic correspondence organization has grown out of a society known as the Correspondence Franco-Américaine founded in 1919 by Charles Maurice Garnier, who is now president of the international committee and director of the French bureau. It shortly afterward took over the supervision of exchanges between French and English children which had formerly been promoted by M. Mieille from a college in the Department of the Var. German and Rumanian students were later included in the organization upon their request. In 1923, the headquarters in Paris adopted the name of Correspondence Scolaire Internationale and extended its activities, through the medium of ministers of public instruction, consuls, educational associations and peace societies, to many different nations. In 1929, the League of Nations became interested in this work and sponsored the calling of a congress held at the headquarters of the International Institute of Intellectual Coöperation in Paris, of the directors of the principal offices in various countries. A permanent international committee was formed, which acts in an executive capacity.

Nearly 500,000 children have exchanged messages under these auspices since the organization was formed. Its ramifications now extend to the following countries: United States, Canada, England, Scotland, North Ireland, Irish Free State, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, France, Germany, Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, China, Egypt, Spain, Holland, India, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Sweden, Syria, Czechoslovakia, and Jugoslavia.

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STOCKS TURN UPWARD AFTER EARLY SELLING

Market Leaders Close With Gains of One to Three Points

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—The stock market backed up and filled erratically today, but turned uniformly upward in the final dealings as bears closed out part of their commitments in preparation for the week-end.

The brisk selling movement which appeared late yesterday was followed by further flurries during the earlier part of today's session, but the final week-end adjustment of accounts found more short covering to be done than selling. Gains of 1 to 3 points were numerous at the finish.

Week-end trade reviews reported little change in the generally static business conditions, although first estimates of April automobile production indicated a fair gain over March. The steel industry remains decidedly in the doldrums, although further recessions in mill activity are slight. An estimate of next week's production in the Youngstown area indicated aggregate operations at 42 per cent of capacity, as reduced from 43.

Steel shares were heavy for a time. U. S. Steel breaking to within about a point of its 1927 minimum, but they rallied with the rest of the list in the final dealings. U. S. Steel closed about a point higher, and Bethlehem was up nearly 2.

American Can Drops

American Can was a heavy spot in the early trading, dropping 3 points to get under its January minimum for the first time. It later rallied to close off only a fraction. At the bottom, at 105¾, it was still about a point above its 1930 low, and well above the bottom price of 86 reached in the 1929 crash. The manner in which this issue was held above the 1929 bottom has been exceptional.

Gillette sold up 1½ points, reflecting its fairly satisfactory statement, and the change in management. Miscellaneous issues closing about 1 or 2 points higher were Air Reduction, Consolidated Gas, American Telephone, Byers, du Pont, Southern Pacific, Electric Power & Light, General Motors, General Electric, Standard of New Jersey, United Corporation, Westinghouse and Union Carbide. Eastman and Allied Chemical sold up about 3.

Auburn was a wide mover, as usual, rallying about 16 points, as compared to yesterday's net loss of 26.

Rails were soft in spots. New York Central sold off a point to another new low, then recovered partially. New Haven and Union Pacific lost about 2 each.

Trading was in substantial volume, sales for the two-hour session aggregating 1,300,000 shares.

Bond Trading Quiet

The bond market receded irregularly today. Trading was quiet on the whole, but sporadic activity appeared in some issues, many of which were bonds of speculative rating.

The turnover in most rail bonds was small, but the trend was plainly downward. Gilt-edge loans like Atchison general 4s, Delaware & Hudson 4s and Pennsylvania series D 4½s were usually firm or higher, however.

Foreign obligations reached lower levels also, but the price movement of this group was not so wide as usual. Brazilian 6½s of 1927-57 were one of the most active bonds at 1 point or more lower than yesterday's final sale.

Australian 5s of 1957 and Uruguayan 6s of 1960 dropped sharply also but on a much smaller volume.

Loans of the United States Government were quiet with small mixed changes.

Some of the largest fluctuations appeared among stock-privilege issues and also some of the dullest trading. Industrial bonds were dull also, but many of this group closed unchanged. Most public utility bonds were quiet but the group closed fractionally lower.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Irregular; United States Steel and American Can rally briskly from new lows.

Bonds: Heavy; rails recede.

Curb: Irregular; rally follows selling.

Foreign exchanges: Heavy; sterling and French franc steady.

Cotton: Lower; southern selling.

Sugar: Steady; better spot situation.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Firm; large Farm Board sales to exporters; bullish Canadian weather.

Corn: Steady; decreased country offerings.

Cattle: Steady.

Hogs: Steady.

Market Averages

(Copyright, 1931, Standard Statistics Co.)

STOCKS

	50 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	90 Total
Today	112.9	83.0	166.1	177.7
Previous day	111.2	83.0	165.0	116.3
Week ago	114.1	84.2	166.4	118.7
Month ago	125.8	91.7	182.7	130.6
Year ago	222.1	132.7	221.4	187.2
Two years ago	222.1	132.7	221.4	207.3
Three years ago	165.2	127.8	158.6	157.5
High (1931)	140.2	106.2	203.9	144.3
Low (1931)	109.2	82.3	159.3	114.1
High (1930)	202.4	141.6	231.3	205.8
Low (1930)	112.9	86.4	146.5	114.7
High (1929)	252.8	167.8	353.1	253.5
Low (1929)	141.3	117.7	156.3	140.2

BONDS

	10 Industrls.	10 R'r'ds	10 Util.	30 Total
Today	93.4	99.5	100.4	94.4
Previous day	93.9	99.6	100.6	94.7
Week ago	93.7	99.0	100.6	94.4
Month ago	87.2	100.7	100.8	96.2
Year ago	94.1	106.5	99.6	100.1
Two years ago	94.5	104.1	98.2	98.9
Three years ago	96.7	108.0	101.1	101.9
High (1931)	90.4	105.7	101.1	98.7
Low (1931)	83.3	98.5	98.4	93.9
High (1930)	94.9	109.8	101.4	101.9
Low (1930)	83.3	97.3	96.6	92.6
High (1929)	95.3	105.0	99.8	99.9
Low (1929)	90.4	100.8	96.0	96.3

CONTINENTAL OIL OF DELAWARE

Continental Oil Company of Delaware reports for the quarter ended March 31 net loss of $2,491,143 after franchise, taxes, intangible development costs, depreciation, interest, minority interest and depletion, contrasting with profit of $523,302 before federal taxes in the first quarter of 1930. As of March 31, 1931, ratio of current assets to current liabilities was 8.38 to 1. During the first quarter this year the company retired $2,415,074 of its funded and long-term debt, reducing the total to $19,979,783.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low		Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 2	Last May 1
14¼	5½			Abitibi	300	6	6	6	6½
52	10¾		6	Abitibi pf	400	20	20	20	20
27½	15		1.50	Adams Ex	3800	16½	15½	16¾	16
92	83½		5	Adams Ex pf	30	85¾	85¾	85¾	..
23½	18		1.40	Addressograph	100	20	20	20	20½
11¾	8½			Adv Rumely	800	3	3	..	..
109¾	77¾		3†	Air Reduc	32900	85	78¾	82	81
10¾	3½			Airway El	2600	5¼	5	5¼	5
15¼	7		.40	Alaska Jun	10700	13½	12¾	13¾	13½
12¾	6¾			Alleghany	1500	7¼	6¾	7¼	7¼
59	34		5½	Allegh pf xw	300	34	34	34	33
182¾	116¼		6‡	Allied Chem	4100	121⅝	116¾	121	118
126	122		7	Allied Ch pf	100	123	123	123	123
42¾	28		2	Allis-Chal	600	38¼	28½	38¼	38½
23	16½		2	Amerada	100	17	17	17	..
62¾	36		2½	Am Bk Note	300	41	39½	39¾	43½
29¾	14¼		..	Am Ag Ch of Del	400	15½	15	15	..
15¾	6		..	Am Br Boy	300	7	6¾	7	6½
61	31		7	Am Br Sv pf	100	34½	34½	34½	34
129¾	105¾		5†	Am Can	58900	108⅞	105¾	106⅛	109¾
87	72		7	Am Car pf	100	72	72	72	..
43¾	21½		2	Am Chain	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	..
48⅝	38¼		2†	Am Chicle	100	43¼	43¼	43¼	44
14½	5¾		..	Am Com Alc	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
16	9		..	Am En Tl	100	10½	10¾	10¾	..
51¾	26¾		..	Am & FPw	12700	31¾	30	31¼	30½
90	74		6	Am & FP 6	100	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
10¾	6¼		..	Am Hawaii	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
26	12⅝		..	Am Int Corp	1100	15	14½	15	14½
12⅞	4½		..	Am La Fr pf	20	4¾	4½	4¾	4½
84¾	72¾		7	Am Loco pf	100	72¾	72¾	72¾	..
23¾	14½		3	Am Metals	400	16	14½	16	15
39⅞	10½		7	Am Nat G pf	10	11½	11½	11½	11¾
64⅞	39½		1‡	Am Pw&Lt	1800	42	40¾	41½	41½
102	94⅞		6	Am P & L 6	300	99	96	96	96
21½	13¼		1	Am Radiat	3900	14	13¾	14	14
37⅝	24⅛		..	Am Roll Mill	3300	25¼	24½	25	25⅜
66	48		5	Am Saf Rax	100	50	50	50	50½
42	34		5	Am Ship Bld	10	36½	36½	36½	34
102¾	93½		6	Am Smelt 2pf	200	97½	97½	97½	..
58½	37½		4	Am Smelt	3200	38¾	37¾	37¾	38
138½	129		7	Am Smelt pf	100	132	132	132	..
4½	1⅞		..	Am Solvents	500	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
31¼	17¾		2	Am Sti Fnd	300	18½	18	18	19
113	110		7	Am Sti F pf	10	110	110	110	..
108½	96		7	Am Sugar pf	100	102	102	102	..
201¾	176½		9	Am Tel&T	19400	180¾	178⅝	179⅞	178½
80¾	52½		3	Am Wat W	400	55¼	53½	54⅝	54½
39½	21		..	Am Wool pf	400	30½	28½	30½	28
43¼	26¾		1½	Anaconda	26200	27¾	26¾	27¼	27½
18	10		..	Arch Dan	100	10⅞	10½	10⅝	11
102	101		7	Arch Dan pf	10	101¼	101¼	101¼	..
72	38½		7	Armour D pf	4900	49	47¾	49	45
4½	2		..	Arm Ill A	700	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
47	14⅞		..	Arm Ill pf	100	16	16	16	..
7⅛	3⅝		..	Arnold Cons	600	6	6	6	6
83	80		7	Art Loom pf	10	80	80	80	..
28⅞	5¾		2†	Asso Apparl	2100	7⅝	7	7⅛	7⅝
29⅜	19¼		2½	Asso Dry G	400	21½	21	21½	20⅜
82½	80		7	Asso DG 2pf	100	82½	82½	82½	..
203⅜	164⅛		10	Atchison	300	168½	168	168½	169
23⅜	12½		1	Atl Refin	1600	15⅜	14	15⅜	15⅛
56	34		4	Atlas Pwd	200	36¾	36½	36¾	37
295½	101½		4‡	Auburn Auto	8800	204	185	201½	185
2⅜	1		..	Austin N	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
6½	3		..	Aviation	400	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3¾

—B—

27⅞	15¾	1¾		Baldwin	500	17½	16¾	17	17
104½	88½	7		Baldwin pf	20	90	89½	89½	90
87⅞	54½	5		Balt & O	900	63	61¾	63	62
80½	72¼	4		Bat & O pf	100	75	75	75	77
14½	8	1		Barnsdall A	1500	9¾	8¾	9	9
81	65	4		Beatrice	200	70	69¼	70	70
25½	15⅝	1		Bendix	2100	18½	17¾	18½	17⅝
70⅜	39¼	4		Beth Steel	42900	43¾	40¼	43¼	41½
123⅛	106¾	7		Beth Steel pf	300	109¾	109	109	109¾
29	19⅛	1½		Blaw Knox	300	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	20
40½	20¾	1½		Bohn Alum	300	34	33½	33½	34
76½	64⅝		3†	Borden	2700	67½	66¾	67	66¾
30¾	17⅝		1	Borg Warner	400	20⅜	19⅛	20⅜	20
22¾	13⅝		1½‡	Briggs	2900	15¼	14¾	15¼	15⅛
69¾	53⅞		4	Bklyn Man T	1600	56	56	56	55½
94¼	85⅞		6	Bklyn Man pf	200	90¼	90	90¼	90½
129¾	103		5	Bklyn Un G	100	112	112	112	108½
15	8½			Bruns Balke	100	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
20⅞	12		1	Bucyrus	200	14½	14	14	14
5⅝	3¾			Budd Mfg	200	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
13	7⅝		1	Budd Wheel	200	8¾	8½	8¼	8¾
32¾	21½		1	Burroughs	400	23¼	23¼	23¼	24
31	17		2½	Bush Term	400	19½	19½	19½	20
104	70			Bush T deb	30	70½	70½	70½	70
113	95½		7	Bush Big pf	10	100	100	100	..
69¾	33½			Byers	2500	37¾	34¼	36¼	35⅝

—C—

53	25½		4	Calif Pack	1600	22¾	21¾	22½	22½
16⅝	11⅜		1	Campbell	800	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	..
43⅜	33			Calu Ariz	100	33	33	33	..
40¼	29⅞		3	Canada Dry	2800	38½	37	38½	37½
45¾	33⅜		2½	Can Pac	3500	33¾	33¼	33⅜	33½
131½	74		6‡	Case Thresh	10000	79⅞	76	79	79
116	105½		7	Case Th pf	10	105½	105½	105½	..
52½	25½		3	Caterpillar	4000	27	25½	27	25⅝
16	9⅞			Celanese	200	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10¼
6¼	2½			Century Rib	100	4	4	4	4
30½	15½		1.50	Cerro de P	200	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½
23¼	8⅞			Checker Cab	1700	10	9⅞	10	10
54¾	40		3	Ches Corp	300	43¾	39¾	41¾	42½
46½	38¼		2½	Ches & Ohio	200	39½	39½	39½	39⅝
7⅞	4⅝			Chi Gt West	200	5½	5½	5½	6
26⅜	19¼		1½	Chi Gt W pf	800	22½	21⅞	22½	22½
15⅜	7⅞			Chi M&StP pf	900	9¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
45½	29		4	Chi & NW	200	32	32	32	32¾
15⅛	6½			Chi Pneu	1400	9⅛	9	9⅛	9⅛
21½	17½			Chi Pneu pf	300	20½	20	20½	20
90	83		6	Chi RI 6%	200	85	85	85	85
33¾	18½		2.40	Childs	300	20½	20½	20½	20⅝
75¾	15⅞		1	Chrysler	6500	19¼	17⅞	19¼	18¾
90	77⅛		6½	City Ice pf	10	87½	87½	87½	88
110	100			Cl C&StL pf	10	107	107	107	..
50½	47⅛		2½	Col Palm	100	43¼	41½	41½	43½
104½	101¾		6	Col Palm pf	200	102¼	101¾	101¾	102¼
17¾	9			Collins & A	200	11	10½	10½	11
32¼	15¼			Colo F&I	100	16	16	16	17¼
32¼	15¼			Colo F&I pf	100	16	16	16	17¼
45⅝	30½		2‡	Colum Gas	8000	32⅝	31¾	32⅝	32½
97	91¼		5	Col Gas pf B	200	97	97	97	..
111⅜	65¼		5†	Col Carbon	2500	70½	67¼	70	68
16⅜	7⅜		3	Col Graph	4000	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
85⅜	76½		6½	Com Cr 1pf	100	84¾	84	84	85½
35⅞	31¾		3	Com Cred A	100	34	34	34	34½
21½	12¼		1	Com Sol	7500	13¾	13	13¾	13½
12	8		.40	Commwlth So	8000	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8⅝
100⅜	91½			Commwlth 6pf	100	94	94	94	..
12¾	6⅞			Congoleum	200	9½	8¾	9½	9
15	5			Con Film	800	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾
109⅝	82½		4	Con Gas	6500	92⅞	90¾	92⅞	91⅝
104½	101½		5	Con Gas pf	200	104¾	104½	104¾	104½
15⅞	13		1	Con Laundries	400	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
42½	32½		6	Con Ry C pf	400	33	32½	32½	33
1¾	¼			Con Textile	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
30	10			Cont Bak A	800	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	13½
3⅜	1½			Cont Bak B	200	1¾	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
62¾	47		2½	Cont Can	1300	54	52¾	53⅝	54½
16⅞	10½		1	Cont Dia Fib	1600	10½	10½	10½	10¾
51⅞	40¼		2.40	Cont Ins	200	41½	41¼	41¼	41½
4½	2⅞			Cont Motors	400	3⅛	2¾	3	3
12	6⅛			Cont Oil	800	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
12	3⅝		1	Cont Shares	1400	6	5¾	6	5¾
86⅜	62½		3†	Corn Prod	1600	65¼	64¼	65¼	64½
24⅜	17		2½	Cream of Wh	200	23¾	23¾	23¾	24
63	43⅜		5‡	Crucible	800	45	43¾	45	44½
2⅜	⅞			Cuba Cane Prod	100	1	1	1	1
48⅞	41		4	Cudahy	200	41	41	41	43⅜
100	76		6	Curtis Pub	200	80	80	80	80
5⅞	2⅝			Curtiss Wr	1400	3¼	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛
8½	3⅞			Curtiss Wr A	300	5	5	5	5
107	95		8	Cushman 8%	10	100	100	100	..
41	21			Cutler	200	21½	21½	21½	22

—D—

23	11½			Davison	100	13	13	13	12½
22	20⅝		1.40	Deere pf	200	20¾	20¾	20¾	..
23	14⅞			Diamond M	1600	17½	16½	17	17
26	24⅞			Diamond M pf	200	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	..
107	77¾		4‡	Dupont	6500	83½	79⅜	82½	81

—E—

13¼	7			Eastern RM	200	8	8	8	8¼
185¾	143⅞		5†	East Kodak	3800	154	150½	153½	150½
21⅞	12½		1.60	Eaton Axle	1100	13¾	13⅜	13¾	13⅝
11⅜	3¼			Eitington	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
74¾	45⅝		6	Elec Auto Lt	4000	49⅝	47	49⅝	47½
60¾	38½		1	Elec P&L	8500	45	42¾	44½	42⅝
108½	100		7	Elec P&L pf	200	103¼	101¼	103¼	..
98¼	86		6	El P&L 6pf	400	94	93¼	94	93¾
56	50¼		5	Elec Sto Bat	600	55	55	55	55
39¾	23¾			Erie	400	24	23¾	23⅞	24¼

—F—

29⅜	17⅛		1.80	Fairb Morse	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	..
30	20		2.40	Fed Wat Serv	1400	22¾	21¼	23¾	22½
19¾	13		1	Firestone	400	15½	15½	15½	15½
63	56¼		6	Firestone pf	200	58	58	58	58½
⅞	½			Fisk Rubber	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
35½	24½		3	Florsheim S	1000	24¾	24½	24¾	25
64½	35¼		2	Foster & Wh	2400	37	35¼	36¾	37½
38⅜	16¼		4	Fox A	8900	19⅜	17¾	18¾	19¼
43¼	27⅜		3	Freeport Tx	2300	29¼	27⅝	29	29⅝

—G—

6⅜	3⅛			Gabriel A	200	5	4¾	5	..
60	48		5	Gamewell	40	48	48	48	48½
2⅜	¾			Gardner M	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
73⅛	56½		4	Gen Am Tk	500	60	59	60	60
47	20⅞		3	Gen Asphalt	900	21¾	21	21⅝	21⅝
25⅝	17½		2	Gen Baking	1500	19½	19¼	19¼	19½
9½	6		3	Gen Bronze	100	6	6	6	6¾
25½	12			Gen Cable A	400	12½	12	12½	12⅝
65	37½			Gen Cable pf	30	38½	37½	38½	38½
54¾	40⅜		1.60	Gen Elec	23800	43¾	41½	43¾	41⅝
12½	11½		.60	Gen Elec Sp	1400	11½	11½	11½	11½
56	47¾		3	Gen Foods	2000	50⅝	49⅝	50⅝	50¾
76¾	54		6	Gen G&P cv pf	100	64	64	64	64
8½	4½		.30	Gen G&E A	700	5¼	5	5¼	5½
50	41		3	Gen Mills	800	41½	41¾	41¾	42
48	38¼		3	Gen Motors	37200	41⅝	39¾	41½	40⅜
103¼	95		5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	100¾	100¼	100¾	99½
15½	3⅝			Gen Theater	4600	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝
84½	49¾		3	Gen Ry Sig	100	52	52	52	53½
9½	4¾			Gen Realty	100	5	5	5	5
57⅞	37		4	Goodrich	200	40¾	39	40½	39½
13⅜	4⅞			Gotham Hos	700	11	11	11	..
5½	3⅞			Graham-P	1900	5¾	5¼	5¾	5½
22⅜	13¼		2	Granby	200	14½	14	14	14½
25½	18		1	Grand Silver	200	18	17½	17½	18¾
18⅞	10⅜			Grand Union	100	12⅞	12⅜	13⅞	13⅞
44¾	36		3	Grand Un pf	200	39	39	39	39½
36⅛	25¾		1	Grant (W T)	100	35	34½	35¾	36
94⅝	71½		2	Grt Nor Ore	200	71½	71	71½	71
11⅞	7⅝			Grt W Sug	300	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾
96⅛	85⅝		7	Grt W Sug pf	10	89	89	89	89
6¾	2⅝			Grisby Gru	2300	4	3⅝	4	4
16⅞	9		2	Gt Nor Mar	1000	9½	9¼	9¼	9¾
25⅛	13⅞		.80	Int Nickel	8200	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14¼
42	25		7	Int Paper 7%	50	30	30	30	..
10¼	5½			Int P&P A	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
3	2⅛			Int P&P B	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅝
43⅜	24⅞		7	Int P&P pf	300	28¾	28	28	29
69	54		6	Int Print I pf	20	63	63	63	..
13½	10			Int Rys	20	11	11	11	..
42	29¾		3	Int Salt	500	31¼	31	31	31⅝
48¾	47		3	Int Shoe	300	47½	47	47	47¼
38⅜	18¾		2	Int Tel & T	18200	27¼	25½	26⅞	26
15	8¼		.60	Interlake	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
21¾	12½		2	Inter Dep St	100	13	13	13	13¼
9¼	5			Inv Equ	300	5¾	5¾	5¾	..

—J—

57½	39¼		4	Jewel Tea	100	43	43	43	43½
80¾	43⅞		3	Johns Man	500	48¾	46½	47¾	46½
123½	118¼		7	Jones & L pf	490	120¼	118¼	118¼	120½

—K—

43	30¼		5	Kan City So	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	..
64	50		4	Kan C So pf	100	50½	50½	50½	..
24⅜	12½		1	Kayser	200	12¾	12¾	12¾	12½
3⅝	1⅜			Kelly Spring	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
29¾	10		2	Kelsey Wh	300	16	15¾	16	16
15½	8¾			Kelvinator	1500	11	10¾	11	11½
31½	26⅛		2	Kennecott	4300	31⅜	30¾	31⅜	31⅝
41	30¾		2½‡	Kimberly	100	31¼	31¼	31¼	..

1931 High	1931 Low		Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 2	Last May 1
20¼	13		..	Kinney	1100	13½	11¼	13¼	13
7	0		33⅓	Kinney pf	130	3	2¾	3	3
15⅞	7		..	Kinney pf	100	8	8	8	8½
6⅝	4¾			Kresge Dept	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
37¾	30⅞		1.60	Kresge Dept	2200	33½	33¼	33¼	33⅝
34½	18		1	Kroger	5400	31⅞	30⅝	31¾	31⅛

—L—

101½	97½		7	Leh PC pf	70	97½	97½	97½	97½
61	48		2.50	Leh Val RR	200	48	48	48	49
69¾	54		3	Lehman	500	55	55	55	55
20½	11¼			Libbey Ow	300	19	19	19	19½
34⅜	21¼		2	Lima Loco	100	24	24	24	24½
55½	36		2	Liquid Car	700	39	37¼	37½	38½
63½	41⅝		3	Lowe's Inc	1400	45	43¼	44⅝	43½
6½	3¾			Loft Inc	200	5½	5¼	5¾	5¾
54⅞	43¾		2.60†	Loose-Wiles	300	48½	47½	48½	48½
35⅜	27⅜		..	Lou G&E A	200	29¼	29¼	29½	30¼
19	6¼			Ludlum Stl	1000	10¼	10	10¾	11

—M—

29	27		3	McGraw Hill	100	27	27	27	27
103½	71½		4‡	McKeesport	2800	83	80	83	81½
43⅞	27½		3	Mack Trucks	500	39	38¾	39	39
108¼	81½		3‡	Macy	100	85	85	85	84½
27¾

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Little Change in Business—French Wage Cuts Reported as Fruitless

Business continued its sidewise movement this week, both in the United States and Europe.

Sentiment abroad was affected somewhat by adverse developments in Wall Street, but gains generally were held.

In the United States business sentiment appears to have taken the decline in the stock market as a further readjustment of security prices to business conditions rather than as indicative of further commercial recession.

Conditions in the steel industry were reflected in the earnings reports of United States Steel Corporation and Bethlehem Steel Corporation. The Steel Corporation showed only 5 cents a common share earned in the first quarter, and Bethlehem 6 cents a share.

Steel operations this week have declined slightly, bringing the rate for the industry down to about 48 per cent of capacity as compared with 49 per cent last week. The undertone of prices is easy.

Other metals such as lead, zinc and copper also have an easier tone.

Commodity prices declined further this week. Many commodities are selling below cost of production and for this reason it is felt the turning point is not far away. It is pointed out that with prices under production costs, output is almost certain to be curtailed and a stronger price structure result.

Some Good Signs

On the bright side of the business picture are better reports on freight traffic and output of electrical current. The gains are of course, over the preceding week in each instance. As compared with a year ago declines are still shown.

Another bright feature of the week's trade news was provided by the automobile industry. Reports from leading manufacturers stated production of cars in April reached a new high level for this year.

Bank clearings this week totaled $8,817,160,000 compared with $8,469,594,000 last week and $11,684,185,000 in the like period last year. There is here shown a gain of 4.1 over last week, but a drop of 24.5 from the corresponding week of 1930.

Financing by bonds this week amounted to $20,870,000 compared with $18,100,194 last week.

Seasonal Gain in France

The first reduction this year in registered unemployment is reported from France. General conditions, however, show no improvement.

Wage cuts have failed to affect the cost of living which continues to mount. Wage reductions likewise have failed to prevent the suspension of activity by several coal mines.

It is reported that France is developing an acute wheat shortage. The percentage of foreign grain allowable for mixing with domestic wheat has again been raised and now stands at 25 per cent.

The improvement in Germany has been checked. Sentiment has been adversely affected by the failure of the building trades to register an appreciable spring revival.

The New York stock market experienced one of the sharpest declines as well as the broadest advance of the year this week. The earnings report of the United States Steel Corporation was the signal for selling, much of which was directed at Steel shares. These broke to 115 before support was forthcoming.

Thursday's session provided an upswing that wiped out the earlier decline in the market, but on Friday selling broke out afresh and Steel was hammered down to another new low at 113½.

Brokers' loans showed a big decline —$111,000,000 for the week.

The security markets at London, Paris and Berlin reflected the behavior of the New York market. A somewhat better tone developed at the Continental centers on Friday, which day was a holiday on the London Stock Exchange.

FALL RIVER CLOTH SALES VOLUME GOOD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 2—Demand for goods was fairly heavy this week in the local cloth market. Wide and narrower odds were bought in good quantity, but standard prints sold but lightly. A fair volume of business was reported in the general run of 36-inch goods.

Marquisettes and sateens sold fairly well without concessions being made.

Sateens held firm in price at 7⅞ cents for the 4.37s, and 6¾ cents for the 4.70s.

Standard prints are quoted today as follows: 38½-in., 64x60s, 6c; 39-in., 56x44s, 5c; 27-in., 64x60s, 4½c; 27-in., 56x52s, 3⅝c, and 25-in., 40x32s, 2½c.

ATLANTIC SECURITIES CORPORATION

The report of Atlantic Securities Corporation for the quarter ended March 31, 1931, states net assets March 31, last, valuing investments at the market were $5,190,581, equivalent to $86.50 a share on the preferred and, after deducting the preferred at $50 per share, to $13.02 a share on common stock. This compares with net assets Dec. 31, 1930, of $4,596,768, equal to $76.81 a share on the preferred and $9.49 a share on the common. Asset value of common stock on March 31, 1930, was $28.69 a share, after deducting preferred at $50 a share and assuming exercise of 12,028 management warrants at $21 a share.

ASSOCIATED GAS & ELECTRIC

Associated Gas & Electric System, including the newly acquired properties from dates of acquisition, reports for the 12 months ended March 31, gross of $111,616,984, compared with $100,979,022 in the preceding 12 months. Net after taxes and depreciation, but before preferred dividends of underlying companies, interest, etc., was $46,980,894, compared with $45,589,583.

THE securities advertised in this newspaper are not guaranteed as investments by The Christian Science Monitor.

The publishers aim to accept advertisements of sound securities only, but those making investments on account of such advertisements should make their own investigations before buying.

Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	99¾	99¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	72	72
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101½	101½
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	30	30
Amer Foreign Power 5s	82¾	82¼
Amer I G Chem 5½s ct '46	100¼	100
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	20	20
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103½	103
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104½	104½
Amer T&T 4½s cv '39	131	129¾
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107½	107
Amer T&T sf 5s '60	108	107½
Amer T&T 5s '65	108½	108½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	110¼	109⅞
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	103	103
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	104¾	104¾
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	75	74
Armour & Co 4½s '39	80½	80
Armour & Co 5½s '43	75	74¾
Associated Oil 6s '35	103	103
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	94¾	94¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99¾	99¾
Atch T&SF 4½s	114	113½
Atch T&SF Rky Mt 4s '65	96½	96½
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	44¼	44¼
Atlanta & Danv 2d 4s '48	34	34
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	95½	95½
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	87½	87½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101	100¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv	92	91¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	106	106
Balt & Ohio 5s series D	100	100
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s' 95	107¾	107¾
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	109½	109½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	113½	113½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103	103
Bostoon & Maine 5s '55	99¾	99¾
Boston & Maine 5s '67	99¾	99½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	27½	27½
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	99⅝	99⅝
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	106⅝	106⅝
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	101¼	100⅝
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	110	109¾
Buff & Sus Iron Co 5s	94½	94½
Buff Gen El 4½s	104⅝	104⅝
By Products Coke 5½s	102	102
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	89¾	89¾
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	100½	100½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100½	100
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	102½	102½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	106⅝	106⅝
Can North 4½s	102¼	102⅛
Can North sf 7s '40	112¼	112
Can Pacific deb 4s	88⅝	88
Can South con 5s '62	107	107
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	108½	108½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	87½	87⅜
Cen New England 4s	88¼	88⅛
Cen Pacific 5s '60	103½	103½
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	113½	113½
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	111	111
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	38	36⅞
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99¾	99½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92 reg	102⅜	102⅜
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	90⅛	90⅛
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '38	98	98
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	109⅜	109⅜
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	33	32¼
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	65⅞	65½
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	89	89
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	23½	23¼
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	59¾	59
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	85½	84⅜
Chicago & Nw 4¾s '87 cv	79¼	78¾
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	107	107
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	97⅜	97⅜
Chicago RI&P 4½s A	86¾	86¼
Chicago St L Norls 5s	103½	103½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	90½	90½
Cin Ind StL & Ch RR 4½s	105	105
Clev Un Term 5s '73	106	106
Colonial Oil 6s '38	40	39
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	99½	99½
Columbia Gas Co 5s '61	98½	98⅜
Columbus Gas Co 5s	98	98
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	10	10
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	96	96
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	97¾	97⅝
Con Gas Co 5½s '45	107⅜	107¼
Con Ry 4s '56	71¾	71¾
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	74½	74½
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww	6½	6½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	41¾	41¾
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	62	62
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	97½	97
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105¾	105¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	97⅞	97½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	67	67
Detroit Ed 4½s	103⅜	103¼
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	103¾	103¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	107½	107½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	85¼	85¼
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	98	98
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104⅜	104⅜
Eq Gas 5s	101¼	101¼
Erie RR gen 4s '96	86¾	84⅜
Erie RR 5s '67	75	74⅜
Erie RR gen 7Ss	74½	74½
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	100	100
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	97¼	97¼
Fla East Coast 5s '74	20	20
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	99¾	99¾
Gen Baking Co 5½s	95	94½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¾	103¾
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103½	103½
Gen Steel Cast 5s '49 ww	89	88½
Gen Theater Equip 6s	47	45
Goodrich 6s '45	56	55
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	97	97
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	89	88½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107⅞	107⅞
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '04	112	112
Great Northern 4½s '61	99	99
Great Northern 5½s '52	109¾	109¾
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	96¾	96¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110¾	110¾
Green Bay & West gen 6s	100½	100½
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	19½	19½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	58⅞	55½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	99¼	99
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	107	106⅝
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	86	86
Ill Central 4¾s '66	83½	83½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	94¾	93¾
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94	93¾
Inter Match Corp cv 5s 'rct	95¾	95¼
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	92	92
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	70	69¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	69½	69½
Inter Hydro 6s	85½	85½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	89	89
Inv Eq Co Inc 5s A	70	70
Inv Eq Co Inc 5s B xw	70	70
Int Paper 6s '55	56	53
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	88¼	88¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s	82½	82½
Kan City Pt&Mem 4s '36	97¼	97½
Kendall C o5½s ww	63	63
Kan City Pow & Lt 4½s'61	104⅞	104⅞
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	95¼	95¼
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	96⅜	96⅜
Kan City Pow & Lt 4½s B	103½	103½
Kings Co El 5s '37	107½	107½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102¼	102¼
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102	101¾
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	103	103¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	54½	53¾
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	80½	80½
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	103¾	103¾
Long Island deb 5s '37	101¼	101¼
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	105⅜	105
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	56	54¾
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	102	102
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	98½	98
Metro Edison 4½s	102½	102½
Mich Cen 4s '40	97½	97½
Mich Cen 3½s	89½	89½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	103¼	102¾
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	103	102¾
Mil & Mor C N	99¾	99¾
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	4	4
Min StP & SSM 6½s '31	98⅝	98⅝
Miss Central 5s	88	88
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	98½	98½
Mo P 5s	83¼	83
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	83¼	83
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	74½	74⅜
Montana Power 5s A '62	104¾	104¾
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	100	100
Murray Body 6½s '34	94¾	94¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	102	101¾
Newberry 5½s	91¼	91¼
New Eng Railway 4s	93	93
N O T & M 5½s '54	85¾	85¾
NYC&HR 4½s N	98¼	98
NYC&HR con 4s '98	101⅜	101⅜
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106¼	105⅞
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	99½	99½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	76⅝	76⅜
NY Dock Co 5s '38	64½	64
NY Edison 5s '44	106¼	106¼
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	115¼	115
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	86¾	86⅜
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	113	113
NY & Rich Gas 6s '52	106⅜	106⅜
NY Railway inc 6s '65	1⅞	1⅞
NY Steam Corp 5s	104	104
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	77¼	77
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	77	77
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	104	103½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107	106⅞
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	80	79½
Niag Shares 5½s	97½	97½
Norf Southern rfg A '61	99	99
Nor Am Co 5s	98¾	98½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	41	41
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	101¼	101¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104	104
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	106½	106½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	104½	104
Nor State Pow 6s B '41	108⅝	108⅝
Ohio Edison 5s '31	89	89⅛
Ohio Power 5s '51	104½	104½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	104½	104½
Pac of Mo 1st 4s '38	97	97
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	45	44½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	81	81
Paramount Fam Lsk 6s '47	89	89
Pathe Ex Inc 7s '37	80	79¾
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	59	59
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	95	95⅛
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	101	100½
Penn Railroad 4¾s	96⅝	96⅛
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	101⅛	101⅛
Penn Railroad 5s '64	104	104
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	108½	108⅜
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	110¾	110
Pere Marquette 5s '56	103¼	103¼
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	93¾	93¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	60	58
Philadelphia Co 5s '07	103	102½
Philadelphia Elec 4s	95½	95¼
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	79	79
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	71	71
Pitts CC&StL 4½s B '40	102	102
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77 C	102	101¾
Pitts CC&StL 5½s	102	102
Port Gen Elec 4½s	89⅝	89⅝
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	107½	107½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	90¾	90¼
Pub Svc E&G 4s	95⅝	95
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	103¾	103¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	103¾	103¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	83	83
Pure Oil 5½s '40	78½	78½
Read rfg 4½s A '97	103	101¾
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	95	94½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	43½	43⅜
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s ctfs	43¼	43¼
Republic I&S rf 5s '40	101½	101⅛
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	93¼	93⅛
Rochester Gas 5s '46	106¼	106¼
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '32	99	99¾
St Louis RM&Pac 5s '55	110⅜	110⅜
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	74¼	74¼
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	63	63
St Louis & SF gn 6s '31	100½	100½
St Louis SW con 4s '32	93	93
SLP & KCSL 4½s '41	93¼	93¼
Seabd AL con 6s '45	13	13
Seabd AL con 6s ctfs	12	12
Shell Pipe 5s '52	74⅛	74
Shell nion 5s '47	65	64
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	66¼	65¾
Shubert Theater 6s '42	15	14½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	86⅛	86⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	94	93¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101⅜	101⅜
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	100⅛	100⅛
Smith A O 6½s '33	103½	103½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105⅞	105⅞
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	96½	96½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	94¼	94¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	94¾	94¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	93¼	93¼
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	100¼	99¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	80½	80½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	105	104½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '34	106⅝	106⅝
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103	103
Stand Oil N Y 4½s '51	97½	97¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	53½	53
Tenn Coal & I 5s	106⅛	106⅛
Tenn Copper & Ss '44	90	90
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107½	107½
Texas Corp 5s '44	94¾	93½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48⅜	48⅜
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	98¾	98¼
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103⅝	103⅝
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	98⅞	98⅞
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	97⅞	97⅞
Union Pacific 4s '68	93½	93½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2006	95⅝	95⅝
US Rubber Co 5s '47	66	66
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	103¼	103⅛
Util Pow & Lt 5s '50 ww	66½	66½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	76	76
Wabash RR 4½s '78	85	85
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	102	101⅞
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	102	102
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	43	42
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105¾	105¾
West Shore 4s 2361	91¼	91¼
Western Electric 5s '44	105¾	105¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	78¼	78¼
Western Union R E 4½s '50	101½	101½
Western Union 5s '51	102½	102
Western Union col 5s '38	105	105
Western Union 6½s '36	100¾	100½
Western Union 5s '60	101½	100½
Wheeling & L Erie 4½s '66	94¼	94¼
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	84½	84½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	100½	100½
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	10	10
Winchester R Arms 7½s '41	31	31
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	47¾	47¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	100½	100¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last May 2	Last May 1
3½ '47	101.31	101.31	101.31	101.31
1st 4¼s '47	103.00	103.00	103.00	102.29
4th 4¼s '38	104.4	104	104.2	104.2
4th 4¼s reg	112.60	112.60	112.60	104.00
US 3¾s '43 Mar	101.27	101.26	101.26	
US 3¾s '43 June	101.28	101.28	101.28	101.29
US 4¼s '47	102.7	102.2	102.2	102.5
US 3¾s '56	106.9	106.9	106.9	106.10
US 4s '54	108.9	108.4	108.9	108.4

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point
For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	53¾	53
Aketshus 5s '63	96½	96½
Apine Mon Stl 7s '55	89	89
Antioquia 7s A '45	50	49½
Antioquia 7s C '45	48	48
Antioquia 7s D '45	48	48
Antioquia III 7s '57	48	48
Antwerp 5s '58	100½	100½
Argentine Gov 4s June '59	89¾	89¾
Argentine Gov 4s Oct '59	90	89½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	89½	89½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	90	90
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	89½	89½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	89	87½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	89½	89¼
Australia 4½s '56	53¼	53
Australia 5s '55	98	97½
Australia 5s '57	89½	89½
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	98¼	98
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	100¼	100⅛
Austria Hydro 6½s	83½	83½
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	99	98½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93¼	93
Belgium (King) 6s '55	104⅝	104½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	118¾	118⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '56	118½	118⅛
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	42	41⅝
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	61	60¾
Berlin Elec 6s '55	78	77¾
Bogota (City) 8s '45	70	70
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '60	19	19
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	20	20
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	31	30
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105½	105¾
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	54	54
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	51	49
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	51	48¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	69	68
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	70	70
Bremen 7s '35	99	99
Budapest (City) 6s '62	73¾	73¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	89	89
Bulgaria 7½s '68	79½	79½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	60	60
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	106¾	106¾
Canada (Dom) 4s	94¾	94¾
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	89	89
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	97	97
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	73½	73
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	73½	73
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	84½	84½
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	22⅞	22⅞
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	55¼	55¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	60	60
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	61	60½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	96¾	96¾
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	100¾	100¾
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	65¾	65
Cuba (Rep) 5s '04 '44	95¾	95¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	97	97
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	72	72
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	55⅝	55
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	11¼	11¼
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	11¼	11¼
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	96½	96½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101	101
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105¾	105¾
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	90¼	90¼
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	90	90
Duke Price Power 8s '66	105	104¾
Dutch El 6s '47	101½	100⅞
Dutch El sf 6s '62	101	101
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	88⅞	88½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	90	89
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	97¼	97½
Frankfort 6½s '53	83	82
French (Rep) 7s '49	118½	118
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125⅜	125¼
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	93	93
German 7s '49	105¼	105⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	86¾	86¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	79	79
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	78¾	78½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	92⅝	91
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	79	79
Germ Gn Elec 6½s '40	95¾	95¾
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	80	79¼
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	90½	90½
Greek 6s '68	85½	85½
Hansa 6s '39 ww	81	81
Hungary (Kings) 7½s A '44	100	100
Hungary Ltg Ltg 7½s '61	90	90
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	89	85¼
Irish Free State 5s '60	105	105
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	98	97¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95½	94⅝
Italy (King) 7s '51	99¾	99¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	92¾	92
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	105	105
Jugo slavia Bk 7s '37	85¾	85¼
Karstadt 6s '43	68½	68½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	93½	93½
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	93½	91½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	106	106
Mex 4s small A '04	10¼	10¼
Milan (City) 6½s '52	87¾	87¼
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	40½	40
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	41	40¼
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	97	97
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	66½	63
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	104	101
New South Wales 5s '58	45¾	45½
North German Lloyd 6s '47	25	25
Norway (King) 5s '63	100⅝	100⅛
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102⅜	102⅜
Norway (King) 6s '43	105⅞	103¾
Norway (King) 6s 44	105⅞	103½
Norway (King) 6s '52	102¼	102¼
Norwegian El 5¼s '57	99½	99¼
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	85	85
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	95	95
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	100	100
Oslo (City) 6s '55	103¼	103¼
Oslo G&E 5s '63	99¼	99¼
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	101	101
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	106¾	106¾
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104¾	104¾
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	102¾	101¾
Paulista Ry 7s '42	35	35
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	22½	22½
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	40	39
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	68	67½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	76	75¾
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	80	79¾
Prussia 6½s '51	84	84
Prussia 6s '52	80	78½
Queensland (State) 6s '47	56½	55
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	83¼	83¼
Rhineland (State) 7s '41	97¼	97¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	83¾	83¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s 55	83½	83¼
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	82¾	82¾
Rhinelbe 7s '56	90	90
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	41	40
Rome (City) 6½s '52	38¾	38¼
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	89¼	89¼
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	103¼	103¼
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	40	40
San Paulo (City) 8s '52	81½	81½
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	34	34
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	34	34
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	48½	48½
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	82½	82½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	75	74¼
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107¾	107¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	81¾	81½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	91	91
Silesia (Prov) 7s '50	81	81
Styria (Prov) 7s '56	93¾	93¾
Tokio (City) 5½s '31	94	94
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '46	87	86½
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	99½	98½
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '60	100	100
Vienna 6½s '43	87¾	87¾
Waterpower Es '45	75	74¼
Wurttemberg 7s '50	92¾	92½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	99¾	99¾

Motorcar Production Is Highest in April

THE highest level of the year was reached by automobile production in April, reports from leading manufacturers show.

The month's output by the Chevrolet Motor Company was 20,000 cars above schedule, tot

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

UNITED STATES LEADS MEXICO

South Africa and Ireland Also Win First Two Tennis Matches

MEXICO CITY, May 2 (AP)—With the President of Mexico, the American Ambassador and 3000 other persons looking on, the United States Davis Cup youngsters yesterday won their first two matches from Mexico in the first round play in the North American zone.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Tex., veteran Davis Cup doubles player and singles finalist at Wimbledon last year, defeated Alfonso Unda 6—3, 6—1, 6—3 in the first match, and young Francis X. Shields, of New York, then defeated Mexico's ace, Ricardo Tapia, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2.

Shields and Tapia, the American youngster towering almost a foot over his small adversary, provided most of the drama of the day.

The skillful little Mexican, playing from deep back court, kept Shields on the run and piled up a lead of 3—1 in each of the first two sets. Each time, when danger threatened, Shields went to the net to smash out a victory. The match was bitterly contested and long drawn out, despite the finish of each set before deuce, as many of the games were deuced several times.

The match between Allison and Unda was rather dull, with the young Mexican no match for his opponent. Unda broke through Allison's service to take a 3—1 lead in the first set but the Texan steadied, ran out that set and then won as he pleased in the last two.

President Ortiz Rubio and Ambassador Joshua Reuben Clark Jr., were among the spectators.

Today the two squads will rest, resuming play Sunday with Shields and young Sidney B. Wood Jr., University of Arizona student, meeting Tapia and a player yet to be named in a doubles match. The final two singles matches will be played Tuesday.

BUDAPEST, May 2 (AP)—Italy and Hungary were all even at one match each at the end of the first day's play of their European Zone Davis Cup Tie.

A. Giorgio de Stefani, Italy's Davis Cup veteran, defeated E. Takacs, of Hungary, in straight sets, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3, but Baron Hubert L. de Morpurgo, Italy's ranking tennis player, was defeated by Bela von Kehrling, the Hungarian champion, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4.

The defeat of de Morpurgo was a surprise as he is considered one of the leading players of the Continent. He has not been playing tennis regularly this year, however.

DUSSELDORF, Ger., May 2 (AP)—South Africa gained a 2-to-0 lead over Germany in their first round Davis Cup tie yesterday by winning both of the opening day's singles matches. Kirby, of South Africa, defeated Dr. J. P. Buss in the first match, 1—6, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3, and Raymond, of South Africa, took the second from R. Nourney, of Germany, in five hard sets, 3—6, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4, 7—5.

The result of the match, which was played on the Rocus Club courts, was fully anticipated by the Germans, whose aces, Daniel Prenn and Dr. Heinz Landmann were unable to compete.

Both Buss and Nourney started well, each winning the first set, but afterward they seemed to lose their grip. The doubles match will be played Saturday.

MONTREUX, Swit., May 2 (AP)—Ireland took a lead of 2 matches to 0 over Switzerland at the end of the first day of play in their first round tie in the European zone Davis Cup tennis competition, yesterday.

G. Lyttleton Rogers, the giant Irish player, defeated A. Echliman of Switzerland, 6—2, 7—5, 6—2, and E. A. Maguire defeated C. Fisher, 6—4, 7—5, 7—5.

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, May 2 (AP)—Czechoslovakia won both of its singles matches from Spain yesterday to take a lead of two matches to none in their first round tie of European zone Davis Cup tennis play.

R. Mendel defeated H. G. Maier, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3, and L. Hecht defeated M. Alson, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5, 7—5.

VALPARAISO, Chile, May 2 (AP)—The Argentine Davis Cup squad, which did not lose a match in its progress through the South American Davis Cup zone play, sailed in the Santa Maria for the United States yesterday to await the result of play in the North American zone.

The Argentine team will meet the North American zone winner at Washington, May 28, 29 and 30 for the right to challenge the winner of the European zone play.

The team is composed of Adriano Zappa, Guillermo Robson, Lucilo Del Castillo, Sissener and the non-playing captain, French.

Dale Alexander In Batting Lead

CHICAGO, May 2 (AP)—Adding an even 100 points to his average during he second week of the campaign, Dale Alexander, first baseman of the Detroit Tigers, soared to the top of the American League individual batting list, according to unofficial figures which include Wednesday's games. Alexander's terrific clip boosted his average to .490, 62 points better than the second-place mark of Charlie Berry, Boston catcher.

Joe Vosmik, young Cleveland outfielder, who raced through the first 10 days of the season at better than a .500 pace, tamed down to the extent of losing 171 points, and fell from the lead to fifth place among the regulars. Following Alexander and Berry, among the regulars, the leaders were: Spencer, Washington, .415; Ruth, New York, .400; Vosmik, Cleveland, .396; Hodapp, Cleveland, .381; Fonseca, Cleveland, .360; Falk, Cleveland, .357; Cooke, New York, .353; Melillo, St. Louis, .353.

Six Cleveland regulars batted .300 or better and the collective average of the pace setters was .331, two points shy of last week's mark, but well in front of Washington's .292 for second place. The Athletics boosted their team fielding mark four points to .987 and retained the lead with New York second at .979.

Alexander headed the individual list in total hits, with 24, had the most total bases, 36, and was tied with Vosmik in hitting doubles at seven. Spencer of Washington had driven in 15 runs to lead in that department, while Johnny Stone's five home runs was another best mark. Lou Gehrig, New York's first baseman, headed the field in stolen bases, with five, while honors in triples belonged to Harry Rice, Washington outfielder, who had driven out four.

Five pitchers, Herb Pennock of the Yankees, Pat Caraway of Chicago, Rube Walberg, Philadelphia, Willis Hudlin of Cleveland, and Hal McKain of Chicago, had won two games, without losing any, but the most impressive record was owned by Wes Ferrell, who reached a new height Wednesday by holding the St. Louis Browns hitless and runless, for his fourth triumph in five starts. Bob Grove, the Athletics' great left-hander, relinquished the strikeout leadership to Roy Sherid of the Yankees, who had retired 23 batsmen by that route in five games. Grove's average, however, was higher for he had struck out 22 in four contests.

SENATORS AND INDIANS LOSE

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	9	5	.643
Washington	8	6	.571
Chicago	7	6	.538
New York	8	7	.533
Detroit	8	7	.533
Philadelphia	6	6	.500
Boston	4	7	.364
St. Louis	3	9	.250

RESULTS MAY 1

Boston 10, Washington 4.
Philadelphia 4, New York 0.
Detroit 4, Cleveland 2.
Chicago 8, St. Louis 2.

The two leading clubs in the American League were defeated on Friday, when the Cleveland Indians dropped their contest to Detroit, 4 to 2, and the Washington Senators lost their opening game in Boston to the Red Sox, 10 to 4. The Chicago White Sox went into third place in the standing by defeating the St. Louis Browns, 8 to 2. The champion Philadelphia Athletics made their record for the season to date six victories and the same number of defeats by winning from the New York Yankees, 4 to 0.

Charlie Sullivan, Detroit relief pitcher, who started his first game of the season, delivered tight ball in the pinches and beat the Indians. Each team made seven hits, but the Tigers bunched two in each of the first three innings to score three runs. Mel Harder worked six innings for the Indians and was touched for all seven of Detroit's hits. Shoffner went in in the seventh and finished the game. Johnny Stone made three hits for the Tigers and also stole home as one-half of a double steal in the sixth inning. Charlie Gehringer, Detroit second baseman, who is out of the game as a regular at present, went to bat as a pinch hitter in the eighth inning, and thereby took part in his five hundred and ninety-seventh consecutive league game.

Led by Al Van Camp and Urban Pickering, the Red Sox pounded out 14 safeties and usually made them with men on base. Van Camp, who played in left field for the Sox, had a double and two singles, while Pickering had three singles. Jack Russell, right-hander, went the route for Boston and although touched for 10 hits, was effective in the pinches. Alvin Crowder drew the pitching assignment for the Senators, but was driven out of the box in the very first inning. Bob Burke and Tauscher divided the remainder of the work. Sam West made three hits for Washington.

George Earnshaw, who won 22 games for the champion Athletics last season and was a star in the World Series, flashed a bit of his old form against the Yankees and held them to three hits, all singles. He gave only two bases on balls and struck out five batters. Mickey Cochrane with a homer and single had a perfect day at bat for the A's. Mule Haas hit a double and homer, also for the champions. George Pingras pitched his first full game for the Yankees this year, and did well, but Earnshaw was much better. Combs, Reese and Lazzeri made the three New York singles.

The right arm and bat of Vic Frasier was too effective for the Browns. The young pitcher kept nine St. Louis hits scattered and aided in the scoring of seven runs in the sixth inning. In that big sixth, he hit a double with the bases full, to drive in three runs. Luke Appling accounted for two Chicago runs with a triple and a single. Carl Reynold likewise made two safeties for the White Sox. Goslin and Storti each had two out of four for the Browns. The scores:

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	x	4	7	1
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	7	2

Batteries—Sullivan and Schang; Harder, Shoffner and Sewell. Losing pitcher—Harder. Umpires—Moriarty, Hildebrand and Geisel. Time—2h. 5m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	4	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	x	10	14	0
Washington	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	10	3

Batteries—Russell and Connolly; Crowder, Burke, Tauscher and Spencer, Bolton. Losing pitcher—Crowder. Umpires—McGowan, Van Graflan and Connolly. Time—2h. 6m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	x	4	9	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1

Batteries—Earnshaw and Cochrane; Pipgras and Dickey. Umpires—Campbell, Dineen and Guthrie. Time—1h. 30m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	x		8	10	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	9	3

Batteries—Frasier and Tate; Coffman, Stiles and Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Coffman. Umpires—Ormsby, Nallin and Owens. Time—1h. 45m.

CAPT. R. T. JONES JR. NOW

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP)—It's now Capt. Robert Tyre Jones Jr. The War Department yesterday announced acceptance by the retired golf champion of a captaincy in the officers reserve corps. "Bobby," who retired recently as United States and British open and amateur champion, will serve in the specialists' corps of the reserve force. The commission was sent to Jones's Atlanta home.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Florida 114, Birmingham-Southern 17.
St. Olaf 78, Mankato T. 54.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULT

Johns Hopkins 13, Princeton 8.

COLLEGE POLO RESULT

Norwich 10, Brown 8.

Leads Crimson at Lacrosse

CAPT. GARDINER S. ROBINSON '31

Phillie Catcher Leads in Batting

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—After two weeks of campaigning in the National League, only Virgil Davis of the Phillies has a batting mark of better than .500, and testifying to the potency of the new ball or of the National League pitching, only two more regulars are credited with marks above .400 in the semiofficial averages which include Wednesday's games.

Davis leads the circuit with .552; Wally Roettger of Cincinnati is second with .447, and Rogers Hornsby, Chicago manager, third, with .409. Trailing this trio in the upper section of the .300 averages are Berger, Boston, .396; Vergez, New York, .388; Leach, New Lork, .385; Stephenson, Chicago, .381; P. Waner, Pittsburgh, .380; English, Chicago, .378, and Watkins, St. Louis, .372.

Chuck Klein of Philadelphia is the leading scorer with 15 runs, and four players are tied in collecting hits with 19 each. They are Vergez and Lindstrom of New York, Berger of Boston and Paul Waner of Pittsburgh. Six doubles give Davis first place in that respect, as well as the batting lead. Hornsby, third in the average, is first in two. He has hit five homers to top Babe Herman of Brooklyn by one and has driven in 15 runs for another first. Five players, Worthington of Boston, Orsatti of St. Louis, Suhr of Pittsburgh, Jackson of New York and Bartell of Philadelphia, have hit two triples each.

Wally Berger of Boston has added base stealing to his batting accomplishments, having stolen five to lead the league.

As a club, the Chicago Cubs are the all-around leaders, they have a team batting average of .304, and a fielding mark of .984 to take first place in both respects. New York is second in batting with .292, and Cincinnati in fielding with .980.

Sixteen pitchers have 1.000 averages, but only five of them have won three games without a defeat to share the lead. They are Burleigh Grimes, St. Louis; Charley Root, Chicago; Harry Seibold and Ed Brandt, Boston, and Clarence Mitchell, New York. Brandt leads in strikeouts with 17, two ahead of Root, while Larry French of Pittsburgh has given the most bases on balls, 13

CHANGES SOUGHT IN SKATING RULE

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—Dr. Godfrey Dewey, president of the third Olympic winter games committee, sailed last night in the liner Europa for Europe, and the congress of the International Skating Union, where he will attempt to have some changes made in the skating rules.

At previous winter Olympics the speed skating races have been contested under the European system of sending out only two men at a time, the winners to be decided on a best time basis. Dr. Dewey wants this changed to the American style of one race with all the competitors skating at one time and each man for himself.

Sweden already had petitioned the Congress, which meets at Vienna May 20, to make this change.

Dr. Dewey proposes that the Olympic Games be run off under this system and then the world's skating championships, which probably will be held in the United States shortly thereafter in 1932, be run under the European plan. This would provide a good test of the two systems, he believes.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Alabama P. I. 6, Florida 3.
Birmingham-So. 9, Miss. C. 4.
Columbia 11, Cornell 2.
Crane 5, N. S. Teachers 2.
Delaware 6, Gettysburg 5.
Duke 12, New York 11.
Georgia 7, Georgia Tech 6.
Holy Cross 17, St. Bonaventure 1.
Illinois Wesleyan 10, State Normal 7.
Iowa State 12, Nebraska 5.
Manhattan 9, Temple 4.
Michigan 4, Colgate 1.
Millsap 5, Mississippi 2.
Missouri 5, Kansas 3.
Northeastern 9, Bowdoin 1.
Ohio University 10, Cincinnati 0.
Oregon State 14, Idaho 3.
Pennsylvania 6, Syracuse 5.
Penn State 6, Syracuse 5.
Princeton 10, Amherst 1.
Providence 14, Union 6.
Springfield 11, Middlebury 6.
St. John's 13, Villanova 5.
St. Mary's 4, Haskell 2.
Texas A & M. 5, Baylor 3.
Texas 6, Texas Christian 6.
Ursinus 5, Rutgers 4.
W. S. Teachers 5, Monmouth 4.
Wabash 3, Miami 2.
Wheaton 6, Elmhurst 7.
Wisconsin 7, Hosei 0.

COLLEGE RUGBY RESULT

Princeton 6, Yale 0

ARGENTINA AND CHILE BATTLING

BUENOS AIRES, May 2 (AP)—Argentina and Chile continued to battle for the lead yesterday in the second day of the South American athletic championships. Each won one more event and they participated in a triple tie with Brazil for first place in the pole vault.

At the end of the second day's three finals, the score stood Argentina 39, Chile 27, Brazil 2, Uruguay and Peru 0.

Cicarelli of Argentina scored an impressive victory in the cross-country race, covering the course in 45m. 52s. Delgado of Argentina finished second, Donoso of Chile, third, and Manuel Plaza, Chilean newsboy—who finished second in the 1928 Olympic Marathon at Amsterdam—fourth.

The hammer throw went to Golc of Chile, with a heave of 46.50 meters (152ft. 6½in.). Two Argentines, Fleger and Wismer, took second and third places.

Schlegel of Chile, Pojmaevich of Argentina and Nelli of Brazil were tied in the pole vault at 3.70 meters (12ft. 1¾in.).

In a vault-off for the championship, only the Argentine, Pojmaevich, could clear the 3.70 meters mark. He won first place on the second trial, with Schlegel of Chile second, Nelli of Brazil third, and Haeberi of Argentina fourth.

RECORDS GO IN THE OHIO RELAY MEET

COLUMBUS, O., May 2 (AP)—Two college and four high school Ohio relay records were broken yesterday in the opening program of the eighth annual event.

The record-breaking assault will continue today, when major university events will be run. Yesterday's program was given over to Ohio colleges and high school teams.

Dearmond Hutson, sprint star from Denison University, served notice that he will give Eddie Tolan, Michigan's ace, a great race in the 100-yard dash, when he broke the tape in 9.7 seconds, three-tenths of a second slower than the world's record and two-tenths of a second faster than the Ohio relay mark.

The other collegiate record to drop from the present record books was in the Ohio college sprint medley relay, the team from Miami University at Oxford covering the distance in 3m. 33.8s., breaking its own mark of 3m. 36.2s., set here last year.

LAUNCH AMBERJACK 2D AND HIGHLAND LIGHT

Two yachts which promise to figure prominently in the racing season of 1931 were launched at noon today at the George Lawley & Son Corporation yards, Neponset. They were the cutter Highland Light and the schooner Amberjack 2d., and they are to be rivals for the coming transatlantic yacht racing honors.

The Highland Light is owned by Dudley F. Wolfe of Boston, who sailed the Mohawk in the Spanish-American ocean yacht race three years ago, while the Amberjack 2d., is owned by Paul D. Rust Jr., also of Boston. They were christened by the wives of the owners.

The Highland Light is 62 feet in length overall and her sails were woven in Somerset, Eng., and cut by Ratsey & Lapthorne of Cowes. The Amberjack is 46 feet overall with sails woven and cut in Massachusetts. The latter is to be navigated by Lieut. Douglas Dixon of the royal navy and a member of the Ocean Racing Club of England. He will reach the United States early in June. Among others who will be in her crew are Charles D. Hodges Jr., of Brookline; Samuel Lane of Boston and Henry K. Hill of Toronto.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	14	8	.636
Portland	13	11	.542
Hollywood	13	12	.520
Oakland	11	11	.500
Sacramento	12	12	.500
Missions	11	13	.458
San Francisco	11	13	.458
Seattle	10	15	.400

RESULTS MAY 1

Los Angeles 16, Sacramento 1.
Hollywood 8, Seattle 4.
San Francisco 11, Oakland 10.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULTS

Penn State 5 Swarthmore 1.
Princeton 5, Georgetown 4.
Princeton 7, Pennsylvania 2.
Yale 9, Brown 8.

BEST HARVARD LACROSSE TEAM

Coach Sayles Optimistic on Crimson Prospects—Scoring Goals

"How is your lacrosse team coming along, Maddy?" was the question put to Madison Sayles '27, Harvard varsity lacrosse coach, and he replied readily, "You can say it is the best I have ever had any connection with as coach or player at Harvard." This was a mite surprising to the interviewer in view of the fact that Harvard had been defeated by the Pennsylvania Varsity, Crescent A. C. of New York and West Point, in turn. Sayles cleared this up by stating that Harvard was facing its first pressure in the Penn game, probably the best team in the country in the Crescent Club, and a team too strong in experience in the Army game.

"We can score goals and have done so against every team to date. Our defense will match that of most teams now and is improving. On the attack we have a shifty short-passing attack resembling that in ice hockey and somewhat different from the average college attack," he went on.

Since Sayles, former lacrosse and football star at Harvard, has taken over the coaching duties, the Crimson has been better represented on the field, and interest has increased both in the number of participants and spectators. His own dynamic personality has had much to do with all this. He has surrounded himself with able assistants in Frank A. Pickard '29 to handle the freshmen, and Charley Heinz '29 and Eiber Deck '29 of Stevens Tech, for the varsity and junior varsity, respectively. Heinz was captain of the '29 Stevens stickmen and Deck was a team mate.

Four Veterans Lost

Four good veterans were lost, three by graduation and another because of studies in R. C. Gleen '30, first attack, H. B. Sanders '30, outside home, T. I. Nido '30, center, and W. W. Foshay '31, the latter devoting his time to higher honors in studies, having already won a valuable scholarship for himself. Four members of the freshman team of last year helped out in George Q. Thorndike of Millis, Mass.; Alfred J. Graziana of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Charles E. Angle of Rochester, N. Y., and Walter I. Tucker of Baltimore, Md., the latter captain of the yearling team.

The Crimson squad is practically one of veterans, with 11 lettermen and only the four, already mentioned, sophomores. The usual starting lineup has all 11 of the lettermen in it, only the goaltending being done by other than a letterman. The goal position is being divided between Leo M. Hurvich '32 of Mattapan and Robert M. Lowman '32 of Baltimore, Md., with the competition close.

On the defense are John W. Henderson Jr. '31 of West Roxbury at cover point; Henry M. Myerson '32 of Brookline, point; Capt. Gardiner S. Robinson '31, West Roxbury, first defense; John P. Faude '31, Cambridge, second defense, and Rawn Brinkley '31 of Seattle, Wash., third defense. On attack Harvard has George H. Pattison Jr. '32 of Hubbard Woods, Ill., at center; Harrison G. Pope '31, West Roxbury, third attack; Nelson N. Cochrane '32, Quincy, second attack; Luther H. Gulick '31, Andover, first attack; Wayne Hobbs '31, South Hamilton, out home, and Oscar D. Johnson '31, inside home. Of the starters named above nine are seniors.

Good Replacements

Ready to replace these men are A. S. Levenson '32 of West Roxbury, a substitute for the close attack; William W. Watt '32 of Glen Ridge, N. J.; Tucker and Groziana, spares up to and including center; with Thorndike and Angle defense replacements.

Lowman, one of the goalies, is a transfer student from Johns Hopkins, where he played some lacrosse. Myerson, besides lacrosse, played on the Crimson varsity line in football while Brinkley was a member of the second varsity in football and has played on the Crimson rugby team. Pattison is captain-elect of the basketball team, while Johnson was a feature on the Lowell House swimming and basketball teams.

Cochrane was a member of the varsity 150-pound football team and is the best dodger on the lacrosse team. Faude was all-America goal in soccer and took Robinson's place on the all-American team that played in Canada last year. According to Sayles, Pope is the best mid-field man he has seen in college lacrosse this season which might mean all America selection if he keeps improving.

Goalie Plays Attack

Gulick elected to play attack this season after spending last year watching opposing attackers by tending the Crimson net. The veteran evidently wished more action than playing goal and decided to baffle rather than be baffled. Captain Robinson, Faude, Henderson, Brinkley, Gulick, Hobbs, Johnson and Pope were all members of Sayles' team when he coached the freshmen.

Two years ago Coach Sayles organized a training table at the Union and each player paid his own way, but last year provision was made for the team and this year it is general among the engaged active teams.

Harvard opened its varsity schedule at home defeating a weak Massachusetts Tech team, 11 to 0, followed this with a spring trip, defeating Long Island University of New York at N. Y., losing to the Penn varsity, 7 to 6, and the Crescents, 8 to 3. At home it lost to Army, 11 to 4. The game against Syracuse today is to be played on the business school field and the players are all anxious to defeat the visitors because of having lost so many past games to the Orange by close scores. Brown comes May 6, the United States Naval Academy, May 16, and the final against Yale at New Haven May 23. Mishaps taking three strong players out of the Harvard lineup last year against Eli made victory easy for the rivals by a score of 7 to 0.

This is the first year of the junior varsity and an informal schedule is in the making for the charges under Coach Deck. The team has defeated the Tufts Varsity, 7 to 0, and lost to Springfield, a pretty good team, 4 to 2. A game with Yale's junior varsity is contemplated.

The freshmen are away to a great start with victories over Tech and Tufts by one-sided scores and a lengthy schedule has been arranged for them. Several good varsity prospects are developing on this year's freshman twelve.

SPORTS FRENCH

Who Moves Next?

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Paris

IT IS HARD to see how the developments of the last few days in the French Rugby football crisis can contribute greatly toward the restoration of playing relations with the four British unions governing the game in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. The French federation convened in an extraordinary general meeting which was attended by the representatives of 632 clubs, and delegates sat all night considering the recommendations put before them by the "Commission of Ten" appointed to review the present unfortunate situation from all angles; but, although one or two important modifications were made in the French national interclub Rugby championship, nothing was done in the way of tangible action to bring together the federation and the rival union formed by the clubs seceding from it.

This is really the crux of the matter so far as the resumption of fixtures with British sides is concerned, and it is highly improbable that the clubs in the recently formed French "amateur union" will consider the results of the congress sufficiently conciliatory to bring them back into the fold. "The door is open," said the president of the federation, M. Dantou. "Let him come who will." But this invitation is hardly likely to evoke any warm response from the "rebel" clubs whom Dantou, in a speech at the opening of the meeting, declared to be mainly responsible for the present state of affairs. These ex-members of the federation who quit because they tired of the club championship, with its attendant overemphasis of the competitive importance of the game, continue to consolidate their position, and now conduct a "friendly" tournament with strict attention paid to the purity of amateurism, clean play on the field and greater competence in refereeing. The "rebels" are in favor of the abolition of the interclub championship, and are profoundly dissatisfied with the ruling body in France; but the voting at the federation's special meeting made it abundantly clear that the championship is very dear to a vast majority of the French clubs. There was, indeed, only one dissentient voice when the motion was put that the interclub championship with its various regional divisions should be continued next season.

Among the modifications adopted in connection with this matter was a concession that participation in the championship should no longer be compulsory for the affiliated clubs. It was decreed, however, that clubs abstaining from the championship should not be allowed to organize independent competitions of their own and would not be conceded controlling power on regional committees. All of which goes to show how popular is the interclub championship with French rugger enthusiasts and illustrates clearly the difference between French and British psychology with regard to the game.

"The game for the game's sake" is the slogan of the British Rugby unions, and long experience has taught them that championships, with their inevitable stressing of importance on victory, make it difficult to keep the atmosphere of play at just the right temperature. Britishers, therefore, were sympathetically interested when they learned that a section of the French rugger community had arrived at the same conclusion and had refused to support the national interclub tournament any longer. The chief demand of the seceding clubs has been that the championship be abolished. They say it distorted the game hideously and is responsible for those abuses which the federation, at a meeting in Bordeaux last week, pledged itself to eradicate. The federation says championship play can be conducted without brutality or "sham amateurism," while the new amateur union declares it cannot. In view of the way the vote went, the federation simply cannot abandon the championship now. It has received a mandate from its members that makes any concession to the wishes of the "reformers" quite out of the question, and it is most unlikely that there will be any change of front by the time of the general assembly of the federation in June. Therefore, it looks as if two camps will continue to exist for some time; and so long as they do, any resumption of fixtures with the British unions is unlikely.

The Undersecretary of State for Physical Education in France has been asked to do all he can to facilitate the opening of pourparlers with the British Rugby administrators; but the immediate problem is to bring the rival factions in France together. The International Rugby Board, consisting of delegates from England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, has gone on record with a decision to sanction no matches with a French national team or French club sides until satisfied that the Frenchmen have restored order out of chaos in their divided house. The cleavage in French opinion seems to be accentuating instead of diminishing, and some people here, believing relations with British players will be suspended for an indefinite period, have cast their eye around the rugger horizon to see where first-class international contacts may be possible in other parts of the world than the British Isles.

The result of this survey is rather discouraging, as the game in Germany, Italy and Spain is nowhere near British and French standards. The same remark applies to other European countries where it has taken root slightly, and in America and Japan. All other rugger-playing countries are British dominions—Australia, New Zealand and South Africa—whose actions in connection with France are hardly likely to run counter to those of the international board, even if the factor of distance had not to be taken into consideration. So it almost looks as if France would be forced to choose between her international connections and her club championship. Clubs, small as well as big, have shown themselves overwhelmingly in favor of the championship, which brings tangible benefits into their treasuries, and unless they can be converted to another view, the only hope of amalgamating the two bodies at present controlling the game in France—Federation Française de Rugby and Union Française de Rugby Amateur—seems to lie in persuading the supporters of the Union that championship play can be purged of unpleasant features which have admittedly spoiled it in recent years. That will take time, and for just so long a time as it takes, France is likely to be denied international Rugby of the kind it most desires.

COLUMBIA EASILY HANDLES CORNELL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 2—Columbia University's baseball team became a factor again in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League championship race, by defeating Cornell University by a score of 11 to 2 at Baker Field, here yesterday. The Lions scored seven runs in the fourth and four in the fifth inning.

R. F. White '32, Columbia pitcher, had little difficulty handling the Cornell batters and the Ithacans scored their runs in the fourth; two successive singles, a hit batsman filling the the bases, a sacrifice scoring one run and a wild pitch the other. Bob McCoy, Lion shortstop, batted in five runs, three of them on his triple with the bases full in the fourth. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Columbia	0	0	0	7	4	0	0	0	x	11	13	5
Cornell	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	5	7

Batteries—White and Swettman; Sereysky, Schultz and George. Losing pitcher—Sereysky. Umpires—Doolan and Egan. Time—2h. 8m.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	11	3	.786
St. Paul	9	3	.750
Columbus	8	6	.571
Milwaukee	7	7	.500
Kansas City	6	8	.429
Toledo	4	8	.333
Indianapolis	4	9	.308
Minneapolis	4	9	.308

RESULTS MAY 1

St. Paul 13 Indianapolis 9.
Columbus 9, Kansas City 8.
Louisville 9, Minneapolis 5.
Milwaukee 4, Toledo 3.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	11	6	.647
Memphis	10	7	.588
Atlanta	8	8	.500
Little Rock	7	7	.500
Nashville	7	8	.467
Mobile	8	10	.444
New Orleans	7	9	.438
Chattanooga	6	9	.400

RESULTS MAY 1

Mobile 2, Atlanta 1.
Birmingham 7, New Orleans 5.

HOWELL WINS GOLF FINAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 2—William R. (Billy) Howell '34, Washington and Lee University and Richmond (Va.) golfer, added the Old Dominion golf championship to his string of sectional titles yesterday by defeating E. G. Bobbitt of Hot Springs, 6 and 7, in the 36-hole final over the Cascades course. Howell on Thursday eliminated T. Philip Perkins of Fox Hills Golf Club, Stapleton, N. Y., a former British amateur golf champion

HARVARD LEADING MEET QUALIFIERS

Although Harvard is expected to triumph in the varsity and freshman events of the second annual Greater Boston Intercollegiate Track and Field meet, the finals of which are scheduled for this afternoon beginning at 2 o'clock, the race for runner-up promises to be worth while. Northeastern University surprised in the varsity trials yesterday with the most qualifiers next to Harvard. The varsity qualifiers were: Harvard 33, N. U. 16, Boston College 12, Massachusetts Institute of Technology 11, Boston University 4 and Tufts 2. The freshmen were: Harvard 20, Tech 10, B. C. 9, Northeastern 7, B. U. 3 and Tufts 1.

Varsity meet records were broken and tied. E. E. Record '32 of Harvard topped the 120-yard high hurdles in 15 2-5s. for a new mark and tied his own mark of last year in the 220-yard low hurdles of 25s. J. B. Hawes '32 of Harvard made a record of 10 1-5s. for the 100-yard dash. J. J. Healey, Harvard freshman, featured the yearling performers with two firsts, a tie for first and a second. He led the field in the hammer, discus, tied with two others for first in the high jump, and was second to Gerhardt Milbrandt, Northeastern, record breaker in the 16-pound freshman shotput, who put the weight a distance of 53ft. 1¼in.

OREGON STATE WINS FROM IDAHO, 14 TO 3

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORVALLIS, Ore., May 2—Oregon State College took a loosely played baseball game from the University of Idaho by a 14-to-3 score here yesterday afternoon.

The Beavers opened up a bombardment on the Idaho pitchers in the first inning that lasted throughout the game. Idaho used three boxmen and all of them were wild and ineffective. A. L. Brown '31 pitched effectively in all but the fourth inning when the Idaho lads bunched three of their four hits and with the aid of an error and a walk put across their only three runs.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Oregon State	2	0	0	5	1	3	2	1	x	14	13	3
Idaho	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	5

Batteries—Brown and Mack, Keema for Oregon State; Daubert, Lacy, Lichti and Schutte for Idaho. Umpire—Frisco Edwards, Salem. Time—2h. 10m.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

Chicago 6, Hilladale 0.
Harvard 9, Amherst 0.
Lafayette 8, Union 3.
Lehigh 7 Hampden Sydney 2.
Muhlenberg 4, Moravian 3.
New York 8, Holy Cross 0.
Northwestern 9, Purdue 0.
Princeton 9, Cornell 0.
Springfield 5, Providence 1.
Swarthmore 6, Temple 3.

CUBS DROP TO THIRD PLACE

Cardinals Take Lead While Giants Go Into Second—Braves Fourth

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	9	3	.750
New York	10	4	.714
Chicago	8	4	.667
Boston	9	6	.600
Pittsburgh	7	8	.467
Philadelphia	5	8	.385
Brooklyn	4	10	.286
Cincinnati	1	10	.091

RESULTS MAY 1

New York 5, Boston 0.
Brooklyn 8, Philadelphia 4.
Pittsburgh 5, Cincinnati 4 (11 innings)
St. Louis 6, Chicago 2.

Gabby Street and his St. Louis Cardinals pushed the Chicago Cubs back into third place in the National League on Friday, by defeating them in St. Louis by 6 to 2. Pittsburgh edged nearer to the first division by winning from the Cincinnati Reds, 5 to 4, in 11 innings. The New York Giants made it two in a row over the Boston Braves, 5 to 0, and thereby passed the Cubs in the league race and took second place. Brooklyn continued to look more improved by beating Philadelphia again, this time by 8 to 4.

The Cubs could do little with the offerings of Syl Johnson, St. Louis pitcher, after the third inning. They scored once in the second inning when Gabby Hartnett, veteran catcher, drove a slow ball out of the park for a homer. The Cubs pushed across their second and final run in the third, but the Cardinals tied the score in their half of the same inning. The Cubs made only six hits off Johnson and he struck out five. Bob Smith worked during the first six innings for Chicago and was relieved by Bud Teachout. Orsatti led the St. Louis attack with three hits in four times up.

For the second day in succession the Braves were helpless before Giant pitching. This time it was Bill Walker, left-handed veteran, who kept the Braves away from home plate. Prominent in the victory was Hughie Critz, brilliant second baseman, not generally spoken of as a hitter, who drove out five hits in as many trips to the plate, one of them a home run. He accounted for two of the five runs. Bill Terry, first baseman, drove in two runs, his hits including a homer and single. Bill Sherdel started for the Braves and

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

DOZAL FURNITURE and auto polishing cloth cleans polishes without additions; good 25c seller; introductory offer gives 95 profit; sample free; 50 other easy sellers. WILLIAMS CORP. 418 Williams Building, Montclair, N. J.

PART or full-time workers wanted to sell modern foundation garments direct to women; high commissions and generous bonus plan. GRACE GRAHAM COMPANY, Stamford, Conn., Dept. CS 4.

APARTMENTS TO LET

— BOSTON —

If you are looking for a furnished or an unfurnished apartment for a short or long period, we have the right one for you.

Hancock-Gordon Co.
Mrs. Hancock Miss Gordon
1359 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.
Regent 3181

BOOKS

EMMA DUNN
Answers Questions on
Thought Quality in the Voice
In Booklet of Seven Articles
As Originally Published in
The Christian Science Monitor
Price $1.00 Postpaid
Address: EMMA DUNN
6933 Franklin Avenue, Hollywood, Calif.

COURIER DRIVER

AMERICAN DRIVER
with car; knows Europe; first-class recommendations; knowledge of French, German, Italian. JOHN O'BRIEN, 20 rue Cambronne, Paris.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY
California manufacturer desires state distributors to appoint agents for RAMSAY AUTOMATIC DOOR SEAL; must have organization; ability and financial stability; full details on request. Address Factory Distributors, RAMSAY MFG. CO., 1411 The Alameda, San Jose, California.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 21 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED, IN A SOUTHERN CITY—A thoroughly qualified man to operate dyeing, cleaning and pressing plant doing a yearly volume of business in excess of 120,000; Christian Scientist preferred. K-76, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

WE are interested as foreign and domestic sales agents operating on straight commission basis in automotive specialty items. Write fully about your line to CHANNING SERVICE, 1152 E. 62nd St., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE

1100-Acre Stock Farm

IN DESIRABLE Summer section of New Hampshire. Remodeled Colonial house of ten rooms and bath; farmer's cottage. Large barn, suitable for 750 sheep or 125 head of cattle. Pasture fenced with Page wire fencing. Tillage in highest state of cultivation. For sale complete with stock, tools and equipment. For further information apply to

Walter Channing, Inc.
50 Congress St., Boston
Hubbard 8230
Booklet of our current offerings will be sent on request.

EVANSTON, ILL.—For sale, delightful home; very reasonable price; in central residential section; 10 rooms, 4 baths; 2-car garage; owner's residence 1606 Wesley Avenue.

FOR SALE—Furnished summer cabin in Big Horn Mountains; on trout stream and federal highway; $2000; 320-acre ranch in foothills; beautiful view and well improved; price $16,000. WALES, Sheridan, Wyoming.

MRS. JOHN F. HUBBARD
Real Estate and Insurance
136 Bellevue Ave., Newport, R. I.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY — Gentlemen's estate or inn; 23 rooms, huge fireplaces, electricity; 100-ft. barn; 40 acres; suitable for golf course; splendid lawn, shade trees; perfect view; 80 miles north of Portland, Me.; main highway; price $12,500. Write 905 Ind. Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

PERSONAL SERVICE

IF YOUR affairs require confidential, personal representation—anywhere—write details for terms according to requirements, distance, time, etc. JOSEPH BENNETT, 1131 Little Building, Boston.

PURCHASING AGENTS

Machinery, Plant and Materials
Bought, Inspected & Shipped
in Great Britain or Continent.
H. BATH SPENCER M. I. Mech. E.
14 BRODRICK RD., LONDON, S. W. 17
Cables (all Codes). Battersea 2955 London

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

DANCING TEACHER wishes to teach through the summer months. LAURA DORMAN, 2608 Crocker St., Houston, Texas.

SUMMER HOMES

LADY will rent her summer home, Cape Cod, 8 rooms, fully furnished; delightful location; near the sea; all conveniences; garage. J-87, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., Palacio Apts.—Pleasing homelike atmosphere; 3 to 4 rooms, radio electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1665 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apartments, 523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District — Sunny one-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove; beautifully furnished; steam heat; elevator; garage adjoining; 3, 4 and 8 cars.

WANTED TO BUY

OLD GOLD WANTED—Send your old solid gold and silver watches, discarded jewelry, etc.; we will advise its metal value and hold for acceptance. J. M. NEY CO., established 1812, West and Elm Streets, Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

Local Classified

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APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—Small unfurnished apartment heated; first floor; rent reasonable; anywhere in greater Boston district. J-86, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

ARKAVEN
IN THE Adirondacks, Upper Jay, N. Y. A Happy Summer for boys 7-15; swimming, camping, sports, special supervision; hand crafts. Write for literature. MRS. IRENE S. IVES, 1202 Shawmut Place, St. Louis, Mo.

BOOK REPAIRING

S. ERMAN, Successor to W. S. LOCKE
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
24 Portland Tel. Haymarket 0243 Boston

DRESSMAKING

FRENCH dressmaker will make dresses and coats to order and do altering. 208 Winthrop Rd., Brookline, Mass., Apt. 21. Tel. Asp. 1287.

DRIVING INSTRUCTION

UPTOWN AUTO SCHOOL
15 LESSONS $10—7 LESSONS $5
315 Huntington Ave., opp. Y. M. C. A.—454 Mass. Ave., Arlington Centre Ken. 3445, Arl. 4118.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

NEW TEA ROOM equipment complete for serving 24. Unit on view at VESPER GEORGE SCHOOL OF ART, 44 St. Botolph St., Boston. Ken. 8393.

Local Classified Advertising

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APARTMENTS TO LET

A SELECTION OF UNUSUAL
APARTMENTS
IN ADVANTAGEOUS LOCATIONS

The MYLES STANDISH
Bay State Road at Beacon Street
One to five rooms, furnished or unfurnished . . . Excellent cuisine. Reasonable rentals.
Tel. COMmonwealth 4500

The REGENT
1401 Beacon Street
Brookline
2 to 4 rooms (furnished or unfurnished) to meet your particular needs. Exceptional service.
Tel. BEAcon 3080
REGent 1276

PELHAM HALL
The Real Apartment Home
Coolidge Corner, Brookline. One to five rooms, furnished or unfurnished.
Tel. BEAcon 2430

The WARWICK APARTMENTS
1450 Beacon Street
Brookline
2, 3, and 4-room furnished and unfurnished suites. Bright, airy and attractive.
REGent 4811

The ROOSEVELT
Corner Huntington Ave. and Forsyth Street. Furnished or Unfurnished Suites. One to four rooms. Special rates.
Tel. KENmore 6178

UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF ROBERT A. NORDBLOM, MANAGING DIRECTOR

✓ Apartments
Back Bay Fenway Allston
CHOICE LISTINGS—1 to 9 Rooms
All Sizes—All Prices—All Modern
Open Evenings and Sundays
UPTOWN ASSOCIATES
State Theatre Building, Boston Ken. 6621

Back Bay Apartments
1-2-3 rooms, in first-class buildings, having all modern improvements, with Frigidaire switchboard service. For particulars apply
Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Commonwealth 3212

BACK BAY BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road Commonwealth 4740.

BACK BAY AND ALLSTON—1 room $30, 2 rooms $35, 3 rooms $45, 4, 5 and 6 rooms $60-$65; refrigeration. ACE REALTY COMPANY, 514A Audubon Road, Boston. Circle 7769.

BESIDE Reservoir rear — 3-room apartment, completely furnished; modern improvements. Stadium 1465 (Brighton, Mass.) evenings.

BOSTON—Sublet sumner, furnished outside apartment, elevator; near subway. Massachusetts Chambers, 146 Mass. Ave., S. 417. Kenmore 7850.

BOSTON, Huntington Avenue, near Art Museum —4 rooms, reception hall; ideal in every way; very reasonable. Kenmore 6621.

Brookline Apartments
Of The Better Type
1—2—3 Rooms
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
HANCOCK-GORDON CO.
MRS. HANCOCK MISS GORDON
1359 Beacon Street REGent 3181

BROOKLINE, MASS.
EXCEPTIONAL VALUE in this bright, sunny suite of 7 rooms, 2 baths, in quiet, refined neighborhood. ALSO an unusual suite of 5 rooms—worth investigating. NAUMAN & CRAWFORD, Asp. 4190, 1318 Beacon St., Brookline.

CHESTNUT HILL, MASS.—For rent, 6-room apartment, 2-family house; also 6-room single house, good location; adults. 671 Hammond St. Regent 7870.

DESIRABLE
APARTMENTS
DEPENDABLE SERVICE
and MANAGEMENT
15 Minutes from Downtown
Every apartment heated with guaranteed satisfaction. Sunny, airy, modern. Electric refrigeration. Janitor service.
Shawmut Realty Trust
65 FALMOUTH ST.
BOSTON
Ken. 0482

KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE
Apartments at reduced rates for season. Particulars write P. O. Box 487

NEWTON, MASS. 34 Park Street—Heated second-floor apartment, six rooms, reception hall and bath; all outside rooms, piazzas; rent $75. Hay, 1949. CHAS. A. FITZ GERALD, 73 Tremont Street, Boston.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—2nd floor, 2-family house, 5 rooms, sun porch, garage; near stations. E. QUACKENBUSH, 12 Storer Ave. 1873-W.

NEW YORK CITY, 42 West 58th St.—Sublet (Hotel Wyndham) delightful living room, bedroom, bath serving pantry; Frigidaire and terrace; hotel service. Apartment 1001.

PARK SQUARE DISTRICT
Two small apartments to let at moderate rental, all conveniences. MR. PARKER, 28 Fayette St., Boston.

PERKINS MANOR
Location: Perkins St., Jamaica Plain
Ideally located, near and overlooking the Jamaicaway. Showers, refrigeration and all other modern conveniences.
These apartments should appeal to anyone desiring a quiet home in pleasant surroundings.
Suites available are of 3, 4 and 5 rooms, at reasonable rental.
Inquire at office on premises or telephone JAMaica 4707

RIVERWAY MANOR
Exclusive one and two-room suites; furnished or unfurnished; modern in every particular, and ideally located.
210-214 RIVERWAY Phone Reg. 3026

Small Duplex Apartment
TWO FLOORS for rent in finest location on Beacon Hill. Living-room, writing-room, dining-room, kitchen; upper floor, two bedrooms, bath. Enormous closets, open fireplaces, roof-yard with beautiful view of Charles River. Apply to WM. H. THORNDIKE TRUST, Thorndike Bldg., 234 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. KEN more 4355.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 80a Lexington Ave (62nd St.) New York. Regent 2234

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive. University 4-5242, New York City.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.
105 W. 40th St., New York City PEnna. 5389
Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only 9-1 daily, except Saturday.

HELP WANTED

COUPLE for small country home, only two in family; man butler-chauffeur (no gardening), wife cook-housekeeper (no washing); state wages, references, age. Write Box W-22, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG women, preferably Christian Scientists; for training to efficiently care for those needing attention; established rest home of high standing, vicinity New York. Write Box 20, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TWO young women for summer, capable of handling children enjoying camp life, who will give their services in exchange for a summer in the country and at seashore; one to take charge of games and swimming, and one for handcraft, story telling and entertainments. EDITH L. CAPEN, North Scituate, Mass.

PHILADELPHIA, 3421 Race St.—Attractive unfurnished housekeeping apartment, large rooms; quiet, harmonious house; conveniently situated. MARY RUTH GAUL.

SUBLET furnished 2-room apartment for summer months, at hotel; quietly and conveniently located. Box S-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WATERTOWN, MASS. Overlooking Oakley Golf Club—3-room apartment, sun porch, heat, light, hot water; 15 minutes from Harvard Sq. to business couple; adults; $50. Middlesex 1219-M.

WAVERLEY, MASS.—6-room apartment $55; fireplace, back and front porches with awnings; garage; 2 minutes to car line. Belmont 0712-J.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillrest
473 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass.
A home for rest and study.
Experienced care if needed. Tel. W. N. 1789-W

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.
Rest home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

WILL take children or adults to board in pleasant home; care and attention given, also special instruction in academic studies and music by experienced teacher if desired. 72 Welles Ave., Dorchester, Mass.

HOUSES TO LET

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.—For rent, furnished, 7 rooms, bath, oil heat, refrigeration; garage, beautiful grounds. 12 Applegarth St. Centre Newton 8502-R; summer or longer.

LEATHER GOODS—REPAIRED

HONEST repairing lengthens the life of a damaged bag or case. DOPLEY LUGGAGE SHOP, 63 Huntington Ave., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

E. F. CALDWELL, Inc.
MOVERS
OF FURNITURE AND PIANOS
We Own and Run Our Own Storage
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS TO
New York, Philadelphia and Inland Points
Also, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont
115 CANAL STREET, BOSTON
Tel. HAY market 3007

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24 Mass. Tel. Talbot 3400.

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON—Two days weekly in attractive, well-established practitioner's office in Little Building, S-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW YORK CITY—Part time, practitioner's office. Inquire after 2 p. m. Longacre 5-3365, Room 739, 33 West 42d Street.

OFFICES WANTED

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office wanted, mornings (Tues., Thurs. and Saturday) in a single office. Write Box M-29, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PAYING GUESTS

FREEDOM FIELD—Country home in pines, near water, for rest or study; reasonable. Between Lakewood and Pt. Pleasant, Laurelton, N. J.

THE GLADE
A modern home for rest and study, open all year; particulars sent on request. P. O. address Ridgefield, Conn. Phone Ridgefield 724.

REAL ESTATE

ASHBY, MASS.—7-room house and barn, all modern improvements, fireplace; 1½ acres land, fruit trees; 50 miles from Boston. GUY A. HUBBARD, Ashby, Mass. Tel. Ashby 58.

FOR SALE—Beautiful summer home or all-year residence in Maine; one-night Pullman service from Boston; 2 golf courses and several lakes conveniently near; good location for private school. Box S-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
GEORGE H. DOSE & CO.
Real Estate—Discount Building—Insurance
Tel. 3895 Fulton and Franklin Aves.

PETIT MANAN, MAINE, FOR SALE
Log cabin, furnished, fireplace, bath, hot-water heater; surf, woods. K-73, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKE HOUSE
79 Chandler Street, Boston, Mass. Han. 8269
A home for young business women and students. Transients accepted. Board Rates $8.00 to $12.00.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Large airy rooms, private bath, excellent meals; large grounds, plenty shrubbery, parking space; summer rates. Regent 2192.

NEW YORK CITY—Club home, attractive accommodations for groups; good food, excellent location; $13.50 and up. Circle 5933.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Tourists' refined, quiet home; central; 1314 Rhode Island Ave. N. W. Tel. Decatur 0278. Garage. Cut ad out.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $20 Weekly
Transients $2 per day upward.
New 550-room hotel, private baths, comfortably and well furnished, all light and airy, swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library roof solarium; garage; restaurant; beautiful view New York Harbor; five minutes Wall Street.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks St., Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn. Main 5500.

ALLSTON, MASS., 1534 Commonwealth Ave., Suite 1—Attractively furnished room, private family; reasonable. Telephone Aspinwall 7835.

ATLANTIC, MASS.—Lady to share home, all home privileges; bus stops at door; near beach and trains. Granite 5636.

BOSTON, 11 Norway St., Suites 5 and 6—Comfortable bright rooms, permanent and transient guests; overlooking church park; kitchen privileges. Com. 7665.

BOSTON — Sunny front room, two windows, kitchen privileges; no other roomer. 109 St. Stephen Street, Suite 14.

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Ave.—Pleasant rooms, reasonable rates by day or week; near Christian Science church. MRS. ROLLINS, Ken. 8832.

BOSTON, 189 Huntington Ave., Suite 1—Newly decorated rooms, double or single, permanent or transient; prices reasonable. Comm. 8291.

BOSTON—Fenway Business Women's Club, 1128 Boylston St.; renovated; permanent or transient guests; kitchens, laundries. Ken. 1902.

BOSTON, 364 Marlborough Street—Desirable rooms now available; quiet home. Telephone Commonwealth 9109.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1674 Beacon Street—Very desirable room for a business man or woman; $5 per week. Tel. Asp. 0978.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sunny room for women in modern apartment, in quiet neighborhood, Harvard Square district; privileges. Telephone Porter 3956-M.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Single and double rooms in private home; good atmosphere; breakfasts if desired. 40 Irving St. UNI. 3929.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Room for business man, clean, well furnished; convenient to town. Phone University 6872.

NEW YORK CITY, 200 Claremont Ave., Apt. 64—Two large, bright, single bedrooms, conveniently located; kitchen privileges. Cathedral 8-8085.

N. Y. C., 601 W. 162nd (Broadway), Apt. 6-A—Cozy room; private bath, $6; private family; elevator. Washington Heights 1502.

ROOMS TO LET—WOMEN

NEW YORK CITY, 256 West End Avenue (Apt. 7 A)—One or two ladies to share attractive four-room apartment (mornings).

RESERVATIONS in modern hotels, housekeeping suites and single rooms with baths; also in private apartments; no charge for service. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 230 Huntington Ave., Boston.

SEWING MACHINES

REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines; some good used machines, $7 and up. 617 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 0927.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT-Auditor or assist busy executive; financier; past roll real estate experience; bonded $20,000 present position; available May 15th. Write Box L-18, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue New York City.

BOSTON—Chauffeur-butler; long experience; good references; willing to go anywhere; (colored). COM. 3788.

BOY, 17, experienced in farm work, desires position; Christian Scientists preferred. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 230 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Ken. 4032.

BUSINESS man with record which will stand rigid investigation desires position as apartment hotel manager; would consider a position where executive ability is required. K-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHAUFFEUR and general all-around man, married, desires position; good careful driver; excellent references. Regent 8720-M (Brookline, Mass.).

ENGINEER, married, 38, valuable experience time-study, standards, costs, estimating; wishes opening with manufacturer in eastern Massachusetts. Aspinwall 5050, or Box K-77, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXECUTIVE, age 43, 14 years' experience as production manager, chief scheduler, packing, shipping inspection, selling; 8 years with Winchester Repeating Arms Co., 2 years Bridgeport Brass Co. C. O. MILLS, Hicksville, N. Y. Tel. 740.

HARVARD sophomore desires summer position as tutor, companion, chauffeur, or in hotel; good swimmer, willing to travel; best references. K-73, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STUDENT age 20, desires summer position chauffeur or companion (willing to travel); musician, golf, rides; desire to be really helpful. J-89, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT-COMPANION by middle-aged lady, willing to travel; previous experience. Concord 889 (Mass.). J-85, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXCELLENT cook, managing housekeeper; city-country; HOMEMOVER, 219 West 94th Street, New York City. Tel. Riverside 9-5383.

TWELVE years' experience, general, credit, collection, and secretarial work; capable managing office during executive's absence. Telephone Raymond 3993-M. Write 583 Lawton Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

SOLOISTS

BARITONE—Student soloist desires church work during summer months. J-82, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER HOMES

Cataumet, Mass.
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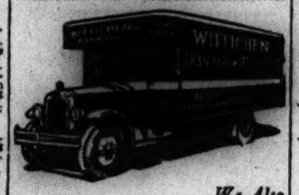

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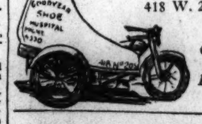

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Speciality of fine cakes
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BOLLWERK 15

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

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SWITZERLAND

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Union of South Africa

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(Continued)

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Union of South Africa

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(Continued)

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Hand-made Python and Lizard Boots and Shoes.
Ladies' Handbags a Speciality
Repairs. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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Equitable Life Bldgs., Queen Street
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Art Florist, Seedsman & Nurseryman
M. G. ROSE
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WICKHAM S, VALLEY (nr. Foy & Gibons)
BRISBANE
Phones: City B8674 Nursery M8427
Nursery, Melton Road, Northgate

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Teacher of Piano, Singing, Harmony
can assist you to choose your piano
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AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

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SUBURBS 1/-
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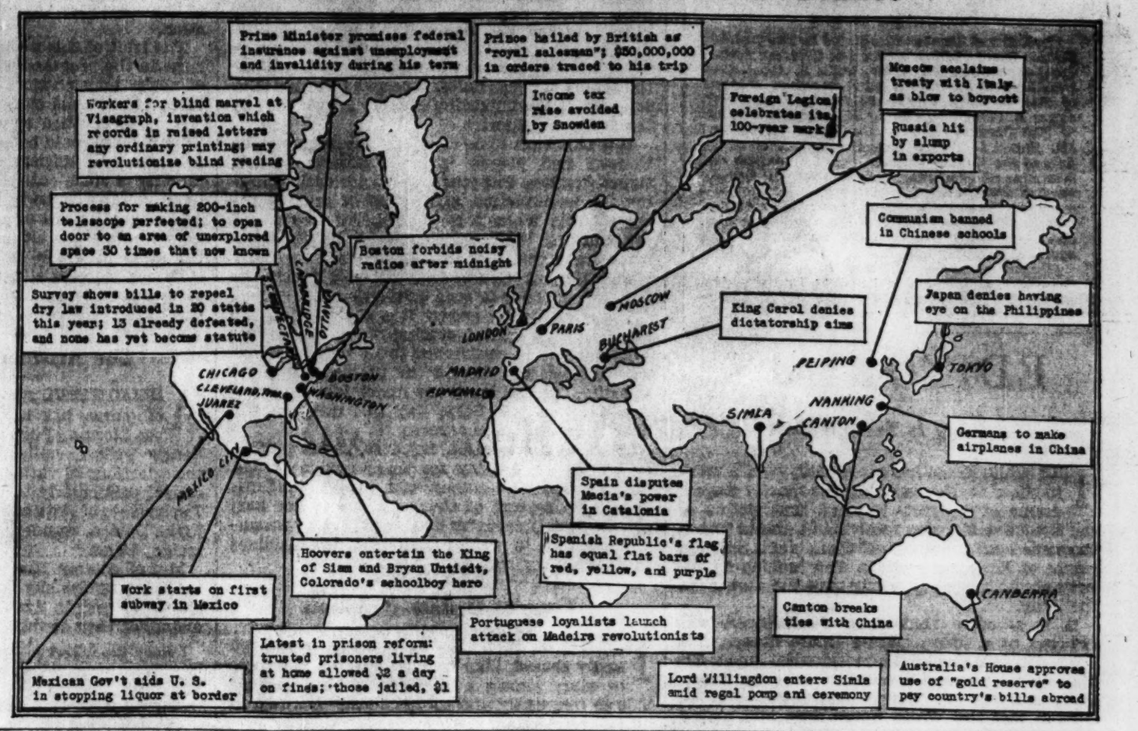
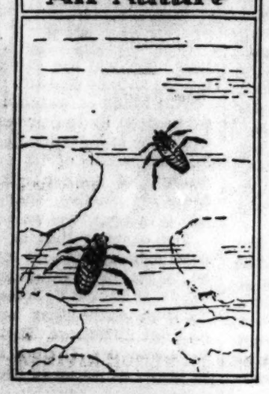
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Prime Minister promises federal insurance against unemployment and invalidity during his term
Prince hailed by British as "royal salesman"; $50,000,000 in orders traced to his trip
Moscow acclaims treaty with Italy as blow to boycott
Workers for blind marvel at Visagraph, invention which records in raised letters any ordinary printings; may revolutionize blind reading
Income tax rise avoided by Snowden
Foreign Legion celebrates its 100-year mark
Russia hit by slump in exports
Process for making 200-inch telescope perfected; to open door to an area of unexplored space 30 times that now known
Boston forbids noisy radios after midnight
Communism banned in Chinese schools
Survey shows bills to repeal dry law introduced in 20 states this year; 13 already defeated, and none has yet become statute
King Carol denies dictatorship aims
Japan denies having eye on the Philippines
Germans to make airplanes in China
Spain disputes Maura's power in Catalonia
Hoovers entertain the King of Siam and Bryan Untiedt, Colorado's schoolboy hero
Spanish Republic's flag has equal flat bars of red, yellow, and purple
Work starts on first subway in Mexico
Portuguese loyalists launch attack on Madeira revolutionists
Canton breaks ties with China
Latest in prison reform: trusted prisoners living at home allowed $2 a day on fines; those jailed, $1
Lord Willingdon enters Simla amid regal pomp and ceremony
Australia's House approves use of "gold reserve" to pay country's bills abroad
Mexican Gov't aids U. S. in stopping liquor at border
LONDON
PARIS
MOSCOW
BUCHAREST
MADRID
BOSTON
CHICAGO
CLEVELAND
WASHINGTON
JUAREZ
MEXICO CITY
PEIPING
TOKYO
NANKING
CANTON
SIMLA
CANBERRA

All Nature



Back-Swimmers

WHEN you have been watching insects that live in still water, you may have noticed small, dark "bugs" floating upside down. They were perhaps motionless and apparently asleep; suddenly they seemed startled into action, and using their long hind legs as oars, speedily rowed themselves across the surface, still remaining back downward, in accord with their name of "back-swimmers."

Continuing to watch them, you likely saw one dive to the bottom where it clung to something and remained indefinitely! Another flopped over, bringing its pointed back in sight, and after floating a moment it sprang into the air and flew away! These half-inch-long creatures seem to be well adapted for living either in the air or the water.

The solution of this mystery lies in the fact that they carry a bubble of air beneath the wings. They are able to breath this by means of spiracles. The drop of air causes them to be lighter than water, so if they did not cling to something when they dive they would rise to the surface again.

Their eggs are laid under water in the stems of plants, and the young develop into the nymph stage without wings. During cold weather they hibernate in the mud at the bottom of streams and ponds.

Naturalists report that these insects make a sound like "choo" by rubbing their front legs together. They make interesting aquarium subjects, where at close range you can see the sloping sides of the back which resemble the shape of the bottom of a boat. They are black, with touches of cream color, which may be seen as they reverse their position just before taking to their wings. They are readily attracted to bright lights at night.

A Word a Day

Italics

Pronounced *i-tal'iks;* both *i*'s short as in *it*, *a* as in hat.

This word is applied to the type which slopes to the right, as in *these words* and in the headings on this page. It was first used in 1501 by Aldo Manuzio, an Italian printer, in publishing an edition of Vergil.

Manuzio called the type "cursive," indicating a running hand, from the Latin *currere*, "to run." But the printer's nationality, rather than his label, has clung to the type.

Italics today are used principally to set off words for emphasis or important notice, or to distinguish a foreign word not yet in general use.

Example: "Italics in the Bible have been supplied for words which have no corresponding forms in the original texts—the translators thus identifying their own efforts at clarifying the meaning."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

Brevities

Detroit News: "Just trot upstairs once more, Willy," said a local observant parent, Saturday, at the dinner table, "and dunk those wrists."

Chicago Daily News: Anybody who ever played on a team where the little rich boy owned the bat, the catcher's mask and the junior league baseball knows that the Democrats' difficulty is with Raskob.

Passing Show: In one part of Siberia the weather never varies for months at a time. The natives must be very poor conversationalists.

A Quotation for Today

THE best help is not to bear the troubles of others for them, but to inspire them with courage and energy to bear their burdens for themselves and meet the difficulties of life bravely.—LORD AVEBURY.

The Mail Bag

Bronx, New York, New York

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag. My first letter did not appear. I am a freshman in high school and enjoy it very much. The subjects that I am taking are civics, algebra, Latin, biology and gym.

I should like to mention a few things for which I am grateful and enjoy very much in the Monitor; The Mail Bag, World News of the Week at a Glance, and In Lighter Vein (because of its clean and wholesome jokes). My daddy and I often have a laughing contest over the humor in Lighter Vein, and at times my mother joins in. Also I enjoy the All Nature series which helps me in the study of biology, the Young Folks' Page, because of the delightful stories, and Snubs and Waddles.

This is my sixth year in the Christian Science Sunday School. I was born in Montreal, Canada, but came to New York when I was 2 years old. I should like to correspond with girls my age (14). Mitzi H.

Covington, Louisiana

Dear Editor:

I should like to correspond with boys from all over the world. I am 14 years old and a patrol leader of the Boy Scouts and belong to Troop 1 of Covington, La., a thriving town of about 3800 inhabitants.

My chief interests are chemistry, stamp collecting, and Scouting, but I especially like chemistry and have a laboratory of my own. I will be glad to exchange postcards, stamps, newspapers, and magazines.

Will you please send me the addresses of the following boys: George P., Henry W. J. S., H. M.

J. Reyna B.

[We do not furnish addresses of Mail Baggers, Reyna, but if you will send in your letters to these boys we shall be glad to forward them.]

Chingford, Essex, England

Dear Editor:

Two months ago I came to England to learn the English language. I am now very interested in The Christian Science Monitor, especially in those pages in that paper which contain the Mail Bag. I would like to exchange letters with friends from the Mail Bag (over 20 years of age) especially from South Africa (Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban, etc.). I know it is a beautiful land and hope one of these places will be the goal for my next voyage.

My home is in Berlin and I can describe Germany's large cities, the Black Forest and mountains, which I have seen in my several hikings, and journeys through Germany. Very happy experiences gave me my voyage to England, and are helping me to see more of the beauty of the world.

Kind regards to all Mail Baggers.

Charlotte G.

Dayton, Ohio

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I enjoy reading Waddles, Snubs, the Young Folks' Page, and the Daily Features in the Monitor.

We came here from Wisconsin and have lived in Dayton only ten months. There are many beautiful homes here and most of the homes have gardens or leafy vines growing about them. I have traveled through almost every state in this country, and to Canada. I was born in the West, so I should like especially to receive letters from girls from the western part of the United States, also from Canada, France, Switzerland, Holland, Africa, South America, and Australia. I am fond of sports, reading (which is my hobby), music and art.

Laura L.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

Although I have been reading the Monitor and especially the Mail Bag for a number of years this is my first letter to the Mail Bag.

I will be very glad to send anyone information about the Hoover Dam, in Boulder Canyon, on the Colorado River. I will also be glad to send information to anyone about the Tenth Olympiad Games to be held in Los Angeles in 1932. The Standard Oil Company has already erected a large electric sign announcing the games. I should like to hear from "the 20's and over," and will try to answer all of the letters I receive. Irene H.

Pretoria, South Africa

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, but I have been wanting to write for a long time. The above address is my boarding school address, but my real home is in Swaziland, which is a native district. English is my native language, and am able to write no other, but am learning Afrikaans and Latin.

I am interested in stamps, also all sports, and would very much like to correspond with girls of my own age (14) especially from Mexico.

Janne E.

The following would like to receive letters:

FOR GIRLS

Leah H. (12), Marysville, Wash.
Carol K. (12), Marysville, Wash.
Lella S. (13), Spencerport, N. Y.
Florence C. (13), Chicago, Ill.—Collecting stamps and postmarks.
Barbara Q. (14), Wethersfield, Conn.—Especially from foreign countries.
Helen G. (16), Orange, Calif.—Especially from Spanish-speaking countries.
Mary Emma M. (17), Belle Fourche, S. D.
Jacqueline G., Los Angeles, Calif.—Collecting stamps.

FOR BOYS

Arthur N. (13), Marysville, Wash.
Billy H. (15), Marysville, Wash.

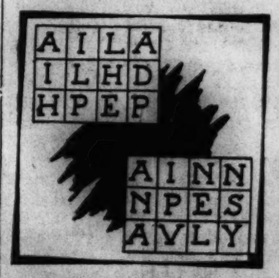
RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be enclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries (with the exception of Great Britain) the rate is 5 cents.

3. It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.

City and State Puzzle



Starting at the correct letter, and reading up or down, right or left, or diagonally, you will be able to spell, in the upper squares, the name of a large city in the United States. In the lower squares you will find in the same way the name of the state in which that city is located.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Hidden Maxim Puzzle.

"Courtesy Costs Nothing and Pays Much."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Love's Bounty

San Luis Obispo, Calif.

A CARPENTER out of a job asked a contractor for work, informing him that he must do something, as he had a wife and four small children at home and they were hungry.

The contractor listened very kindly, replying that he could not possibly place him, as each man then on the job was working only part time—it had become necessary to do this to keep all his force busy.

A young unmarried man overhearing the conversation, cheerfully offered to give the half-day's work that he was to have on the morrow, to the married man. Then another unmarried man overhearing this offer said he would give a half-day's work also. So it was arranged that the jobless man was to come the next day and put in a whole day.

He reported next morning nearly a half hour before the time to begin work. He carried a covered dinner pail. When the noon hour arrived the other workmen prepared to eat their lunches, but the new workman did not join them and kept on working. When asked when he was going to eat, he answered that he would wait a little while.

This reply aroused the curiosity of the others, so one of them slipped quietly away and located the newcomer's dinner pail. He lifted the lid and was astonished to find the contents to be a few cooked potato peelings.

The curious one reported his discovery to the other workmen. Each one in the same quiet way located the dinner pail, placing in it a choice piece from his own pail. The donations were of such generous size and so many that they overflowed the dinner pail. When the workmen returned to their places to take up the afternoon's work, the new workman slipped away to find his dinner pail.

What a happy surprise! The pail contained more than he could eat. But how he did eat! What was left was carefully covered to be taken home to his wife and children.

The contractor had been an interested onlooker in this little play. He ascertained the address of the new workman, then jumping into his automobile, he drove to the carpenter's home. He found it to be a very simple rear cottage. The mother and children were hungry, but very happy because "daddy had a job." In a very quiet way, the contractor acquainted the people of the neighborhood with the condition of this little family. At once food and other needed things began to pour in.

And once again the bounty of Love was demonstrated—a proof which brought joy to all concerned.

In Lighter Vein

Breakfast Chatter

"Deliver me from mushy stories!"
"I don't like serials either."

Old Customer

"Caraway is an old customer of your laundry, is he not?"

"Oh, my, yes. We've been getting buttons off him for years." — *Pathfinder.*

No Drawing Needed

Butcher (to bride ordering her first chicken): "Shall I draw it for you, madam?"

Bride: "No, you needn't mind. Your description of it is quite sufficient."—*Unidentified clipping.*

Sort of Tinny

Restaurant Owner: "My old car turned turtle last night."

Patron: "I thought this soup tasted funny!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

A King Is Second Best

THE White House has given Hollywood a mark to shoot at. Not soon will the movies stage a drama of contrasts to equal that picture of the Executive Mansion receiving as guests within the same hour a monarch of Siam and a reigning prince of American boydom. And judging by the news accounts the boy nearly stole the show from the King.

It is reported that King Prajadhipok was honored at a formal White House dinner. But Bryan Untiedt shared the presidential lunch. His Majesty "exchanged greetings" with the President. But the boy "had a long talk" with Mr. Hoover, met the White House dogs and played his mouth organ for Peggy Ann.

Nor is that strange. Gracious and friendly as is the Eastern potentate, human and enlightened as he has shown himself to be, he could scarcely enjoy the advantages of approach to the son of a Quaker blacksmith that are the natural heritage of Colorado's youthful hero. Mr. Hoover doubtless knows something about Siamese mineral resources and possibly about Bangkok's governmental problems. But he could talk more comfortably with Bryan; he really knows more about his kingdom.

And a right royal realm he knows boydom to be. Only last year the President showed his understanding of that liberty which only the boy seems to possess in its fullness:

> The Declaration of Independence calls special attention to him and his sister in the reference to the unalienable right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness. At least in the practical workings of the Republic we find it easier to realize these rights for boys than we do for the grown-up tax-paying citizen.

The President knows that no kingly prerogative can equal a game of follow the leader in the old swimmin' hole, that no secret of state holds half the savor of knowing where the best huckleberries grow, that no palace ever could be so grand as the cave in Deacon Hill's sand bank, no throne so regal as the seat in the old apple tree, and no potentate's power comparable to the carefree, joyous dominion of a barefoot boy.

Naturally, Mr. Hoover had more to talk about with Bryan. He might be interested in King Prajadhipok's experience in carrying forward his wise measures for gradually modernizing his country by introducing Western ways and machinery. But he would be keener about hearing how Bryan worked to keep his schoolmates from freezing during the two days his school bus was stalled in that Colorado blizzard.

A courtier may talk with a king; it takes a Lincoln or a Hoover to talk with a boy.

Control of Narcotics

LIMITATION of the output of narcotic drugs to the "medicinal and scientific needs" of the world is once again to be the subject of an international conference. Far-reaching proposals already have been drafted, and there is good prospect of agreement when the delegates meet at Geneva on May 27.

Ever since the Hague Convention was signed in 1912, the leading countries have been pledged to control the production and distribution of raw opium, and to restrict the manufacture, sale and use of medicinal opium, cocaine and their derivatives to specified purposes. With a few exceptions, however, the undertaking has not been carried out. The production of harmful drugs has been ballooning, and is today probably greater than ever before.

Yet the number of the factories making narcotic drugs is quite small and the location of practically all of them is known. It is significant that three new factories have been reported in Turkey, which is not bound by the Hague rules, though ranking fourth in the list of opium producers. Persia, the world's second largest grower of opium, is understood to be about to revive the morphine factory which used to function in that country. Hungary also has started to manufacture narcotics.

The fact that these developments have followed the stricter control recently introduced in France, Switzerland, Holland and Germany indicates one of the chief difficulties with which the Geneva Conference will have to contend. Any country that really wants to do so can control its output of drugs. The United States and Great Britain have successfully controlled theirs for years. Soviet Russia also has a good record in this respect. The trouble hitherto has been that too few other countries have followed their example.

The Geneva Conference is an attempt to get a fuller degree of international coöperation in this direction. The manufacturers of cocaine have tentatively agreed to a definite export quota, but the manufacturers of morphia and other opium derivatives were unable to come to a decision, mainly owing to difficulties raised by Turkey, Persia and Japan. It will be the task of the May conference to fix export quotas.

But it cannot be too strongly emphasized that no agreement will curb the drug traffic unless all countries accept and enforce it. A system of limitation applied only in a few nations will merely drive the traffic to others less strict.

By no means all countries will be represented at the forthcoming conference. But if the plan of control evolved is to succeed, it must commend itself to the nonparticipating states. And public opinion must be aroused to see that apathy and vested interests do not continue to make energetic action impossible. Fifty-seven countries have accepted the Hague Convention of 1912. Forty-seven have adopted the Geneva Convention of 1925, which pledges its signatories not to allow the export of drugs unless a permit from the government of the importing country is produced by the would-be exporter.

It is true that some countries are applying the Geneva and Hague systems without having signed treaties. But others are notoriously allowing the manufacture and export of drugs without inquiry. While they continue to do so, they are shirking their responsibilities to the other members of the international family.

The Geneva Conference will not touch the question of poppy or coca cultivation. Yet so long as these plants are grown, it is obvious that the possibility of manufacturing their derivatives will continue. A conference to he held at Bangkok this fall will discuss the problem of opium smoking, but will leave the major issue of cultivation untouched. Some day this question will have to be tackled in earnest.

The ultimate solution, however, lies in putting an end to the craving for these noxious drugs. Better housing conditions, with higher standards both of living and of character, are in the long run the best preventive measures that a community can take to protect itself from the insidious ravages of drug addiction.

Time to Deflate Deflation

INFLATION, in its financial sense, is a word easily abused. Like "propaganda," it has come to carry almost a sinister meaning because it is so frequently and conspicuously overused in an evil connection.

During the war people got so into the habit of saying merely "propaganda" when they meant "false propaganda" that they have since almost failed to recognize the legitimacy of honest propaganda in such worthy causes as sobriety and world peace. Similarly, the word "inflation" has generally been applied to those speculative excesses which resembled the puffing up and bursting of a toy balloon. Hence many persons, even men of affairs, do not yet recognize that compressed air—inflation under control—has been put to valuable use in many devices, notably the automobile tire, and that reasonable, judicious, controlled inflation has also a legitimate and useful place in finance.

Deflation in times of economic collapse has been made almost a fetish. That is one reason why the United States and much of the rest of the world have floundered along for a year and a half—an unusually long time for such cycles—in the depths of the trough from which they are now laboriously climbing. But still the shibboleth of deflation is heard in the land, latterly with especial reference to wages.

It is just as possible to carry deflation too far as to carry inflation too far. That is what has taken place in the United States. And the logical remedy for it is a little purposeful inflation of the kind one puts into an automobile tire.

When a tire blows out from overinflation, as did the stock and commodity markets of 1929, the deflation takes care of itself. Nobody has to exert any pressure to get the air out. Nobody insists that the driver must run along on the flat tire for a while in order to get going again. Yet that is what certain banks and bankers of the old school have been advising in connection with business. Riding on a flat tire is neither good for the tire nor for the passengers. The reader can draw his own analogy about business.

The motorist's first concern is to get the tire repaired—that is what business men have been doing to industry during the last fifteen months—and then reinflate it to a proper pressure. Cushions of credit are the pneumatic tires on which modern business rides. The banks, especially the central banks such as the United States Federal Reserve banks, determine largely, though not entirely, how much credit shall circulate.

One of the most effective ways, if not the most effective, of fostering economic recovery seems to lie in this field. The reserve banks should consider seriously how they may, while holding a careful gauge to avoid blowouts, judiciously pump a little more pressure into the tires of business.

The Atom's Hoard

POWER. This single word today presents one of the greatest challenges to modern research. Explorers may circle the world in search of hidden gold, of precious gems. But their combined discoveries would be but drops of water beside the vast reservoirs of wealth which would open with discovery of a new major source of energy.

It is a dazzling vision, this prospect of tapping some source of virtually unlimited power. Is it to be found within the might of the sea? Is it locked within the beams of light so prodigally hurled out by the sun? Is it held in the icy grasp of the frigid polar regions? Or is it to be sought within the inner structure of the atom which only erudite conjecture so far has succeeded in penetrating? The physicists agree that the atom holds the greatest possibilities of all. If its energies could be released, less than a teaspoonful of water a day, it is believed by some, would furnish all the power used in New York City. But the physicists do not agree about whether this source of power can be tapped.

Dr. Arthur Compton, whose atomic research won him the Nobel Prize in physics, told the American Philosophical Society at its recent meeting that "it is the physicist's job to find out whether this energy can be used, and if so, how." He has plans for extensive research at the University of Chicago, where he hopes to develop extremely high voltages in electrons in X-rays which he believes may break through the "potential wall" which holds the energy of the atom within itself.

Dr. Compton's belief that atomic energy ultimately may be made available is concurred in by many natural scientists, among them Sir Arthur Eddington, British astronomer. On the other hand, Dr. Robert A. Millikan, who also holds the Nobel physics prize, believes that the energy available through disintegration of the atom is only enough to keep "a few popcorn men going on the corner." Yet before either conclusion can be established the physicist must continue his penetration through the "outer fortifications" of atomic structure and gain a greater knowledge of the mysteries that lie in the nucleus of the atom.

The fruit of this work cannot fail to be written large in the progress of the world. Present forms of power may possibly be increased beyond the 15 to 30 per cent efficiency which coal, gasoline and oil yield when converted into energy today. Even if these could be made to approach the ideal of theoretical efficiency, it is apparent that the tapping of some entirely new source would be of immeasurable value in increasing the range and decreasing the cost of power. This lends practical import to the assault upon the "inner citadel" of the atom in which Dr. Compton has reason to believe is secreted a "great treasure," the capture of which "perhaps will form the main objective of the physicists' next great drive."

The Aristocracy of Words

A DELIGHTFUL symposium on the aristocracy of words has been conducted recently by the Morning Post, one of London's most brilliantly written dailies. In this symposium were the selections of various readers as to words that appeal particularly to them. For instance, W. H. Twelvetrees of Nottingham selects "delve, enamel, foam, Darien, wanderer, buoyant, Hebrides, sovereign, Helen."

Muriel Audrey Rice of Chelsea, London, hits the mark when she says, "For most of us the charm of certain words lies in the pictures and memories they conjure up for us." She adds:

> I think the following verse by Herbert Trench contains more magic words, in this "picture-making" sense, than any other eight lines I know:
>
> She comes not when Noon is on the roses—
> Too bright is Day.
> She comes not to the Soul till it reposes
> From work and play.
> But when Night is on the hills, and the great Voices
> Roll in from Sea,
> By starlight and by candle-light and dreamlight
> She comes to me.

Also, she says: "'Love,' 'valiant,' 'memory,' 'solitude,' 'silence' are other keys which unlock for me the gate of beautiful thoughts."

Two kinds of watchfulness are needed in this connection at the present moment. One is that, while the standardization of the talkie is spreading the words of its producers amid countless millions of English-speaking and near-English-speaking peoples, the greatest care should be taken to keep "the well of English undefiled."

The other is that in an age of the growth of hard mechanism and misty fantasy there should be a jealous examination of the meaning of words. It should be remembered that words, with all their enchanting beauty, should be servants and not governors. The sum of art, it is said, is to conceal art. There is need for care lest the sum of magic in words be used to conceal meaning.

Britain Looks Toward Prosperity

HOPES have been expressed in many informed circles that the British Industries Fair, held in two sections, one in London, the other in Birmingham, may prove to be the turning point in the trade slump. It affords an admirable proof that British traders and their customers are far from being in the mood to stand still and wait till the horizon has cleared. The exhibitors are more numerous than ever. The space taken up by the stalls exceeds that of last year by 30 per cent. Never before has there been so vast a national trade exhibition in any part of the world. It has been well advertised, and foreign buyers from many countries have arrived in England to take advantage of the novelties offered for sale and of the low prices which prevail.

The fair shows that, while trade has been slack, and orders and production have slowed down, the manufacturers have been looking ahead, determined to be ready for the time when prices would be stabilized and the demand for goods rising.

But the most significant fact in the movement for which the fair stands is the great and varied activity in the production of lighter and smaller goods, some entirely new, some designed to supersede similar goods made in other countries. The older staple industries engaged in producing machinery, textiles, and so forth must be content to prepare the way for gradual and necessarily slow recovery. But there are nevertheless new needs arising out of new inventions and new tastes.

Toward these, manufacturers all over the country, and especially in the south, have been turning their attention. The fair bears witness to their activity. These small industries in the aggregate contribute an important part of the national output; and here at least there is no sign of stagnation; on the contrary, there is evidence of readiness to jump forward at the least sign of trade recovery.

Nor can the rest of the world be indifferent to such signs of improvement, whether they appear in Britain or in any other country. The great need today is a break-away from the mood of inertia and depression. The least indication of returning confidence in one country will be the signal for returning confidence in other countries. Business men in America will view with satisfaction the first flickers of improvement in England or in the Argentine, just as will traders in Europe, or even in Australia, when they find evidence of improvement in the United States.

Editorial Notes

Agreement of the American Aircraft Manufacturers' Association to pool the "ideas and thoughts of the industry as they reach the stage of development which warrants a patent" means a steadier flight for commercial aviation.

Could the film recently made by the United States Government on the Blackfeet reservation to preserve the sign language of the Indian tribes be designated as a silent talkie?

Because of its impending deficit, perhaps the United States could abandon a few obsolete navy yards and thus strengthen the Ship of State.

"Prosperity does not happen. It must be made," says Edward A. Filene. How about entering upon mass production?

Goliath and the Davids

AT THE recent Washington Conference on Roadside Business and Rural Beauty it was admitted by representatives of the billboard industry, though with no observable enthusiasm, that "a situation might arise where the billboards might be excluded and the stands and stations admitted." This hypothetical situation implies, however cautiously, that legislation may differentiate billboards from other forms of roadside investment, and that service rendered to at least some part of the traveling public may be regarded as a test for the legality of roadside businesses. Hitherto the industry has stood out against this differentiation.

It will seem to many, and will hearten billboard opposition, that the admission is a straw showing that the wind is blowing in a desired direction. It is not that those who would restore and preserve rural beauty relish refreshment stands and filling stations more; but, for the time being, that they relish billboards less.

Goliath, as nearly everybody knows, was a stout fellow, contemptuous of David and his little sling. Such until lately has been the attitude of the billboard industry (which has already grown to be something of a Goliath before the pioneer objecting Davids realized what it was doing to the landscape) toward anti-billboarders. Many who now drive automobiles once drove horses, and have only to think backward to recall the time when there was no "billboard problem." There was, to be sure, some outdoor advertising. An old barn or decadent fence occasionally provided convenient surface for an advertisement. Annually the circus adorned such spaces as its billposters could find with pictorial promise of its attractions.

About fifty years ago a gentlemen, Burton Willis Potter, who enjoyed nature as he rode about, wrote a book whose title, "The Road and the Roadside," describes its topic, and never mentioned such a thing as a billboard. But with the advent and growing popularity of the automobile, billboards began to be noticeable along the roads, and there was another lusty infant in the industrial family. Here and there its busy hands set up billboards, and the owners of the locations rejoiced in the rentals, and if the landscape view was injured nobody thought much about it, except a few of those who went by.

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The time was still unsuspected when somebody with a bent that way would estimate that at 23½ miles an hour 2600 automobiles could pass a given spot in an hour with reasonable security from collision if one of them stopped. So the infant, almost unnoticed, grew bigger and bigger, multiplying billboards, establishing an industry which recruited a growing army of helpful workers and supporters—painters, lithographers, billposters, carpenters, advertisers, etc., etc.—and amassing much wealth. David began to hurl pebbles, but they merely rattled on Goliath's armor and made him laugh.

On the other hand Goliath, little as he liked David, couldn't help strengthening him; by concealing natural beauty, the billboard called attention to it as a common possession of mankind. Presently, if one may continue and enlarge the figure, there was more than one David. The question came into being whether ownership of property along a public highway really includes an inalienable right to distress the sense of good taste and propriety of a large number of the travelers who use the highway and as taxpayers have contributed to build it.

A new condition, not yet assimilated by the public thought, had been evoked; and the extent to which abutters on the public ways may take advantage of such abutment for their private profit began a long period of determination. Distinction arises between such private enterprise as is desirable for the public convenience and such private enterprise as is not. Already the term "roadside slum" is current to describe what private exploitation has done to stretches of roadway which often cost the public treasury some $50,000 a mile to build; and there are more and more stretches of highway which justify the title of "Billboard Alley."

The present situation was recently summed up as follows in the New Mexico Highway Journal:

> Our national highways represent an investment of billions of dollars. Nearly thirty millions of automobiles operate over them. To make them safe and preserve the natural beauty existent along them means the control or elimination of billboards. Recognizing outdoor advertising as an evil, more than 100 organizations have taken a public stand against it and are coördinating in a campaign to preserve and restore the natural beauty of the landscape as seen from the highways. . . . More than 100 national advertisers, already aware of the growing public opinion against outdoor advertising, have voluntarily agreed to remove their signs from along the roadsides.

In other words, there are now more than 100 Davids, and their pebbles are beginning to make Goliath apprehensive. One reads the question in a western newspaper: "Why let Oregon's $100,000,000 highways become merely signways?" The host of individuals pledged to patronize commodities whose advertising does not ruin the landscape steadily increases. But Goliath continues to set up billboards and there are advertisers to use them. One reads of business men in Omaha who are planning to advertise that city to tourists on 150 billboards along national highways from Illinois to Colorado.

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The effort of Goliath to persuade the Davids that billboards can be made so artistic as to enhance landscape instead of detracting from it has not been a success. The Davids are willing to confer with Goliath to the end that rural beauty shall be reasonably restored and preserved, and the industry remain reasonably profitable. But the Davids are also distrustful of Goliath. Several Davids—the United States Bureau of Public Roads, the American Civic Association, the Garden Club of America, and others—declined invitation to attend the recent conference because Goliath's known behavior inspired no confidence in his coöperation.

It is not altogether surprising that the idea of being "controlled" does not appeal to Goliath; but still less—and there is that cloud on the horizon, though small and afar off—does the idea of being "eliminated." There are many places where the Davids are willing that Goliath should set up his billboards; but there are others, which Goliath considers very desirable, where the adverse opinion of the Davids will not be surrendered.

Zoning, described by the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare as a "device of democratic people for mutual protection," offers one means of controlling Goliath. The device is still misunderstood and looked at askance by a large proportion of the democratic people immediately concerned. But understanding, together with public recognition of the need of community protection against individual enterprise, is a growing force; the Davids are many and becoming more; and Goliath is by no means so sure of himself as he used to be.

K. B

Notes From Paris

PARIS

Welcome Rooms At City Stations

THE American idea of providing great railway stations with all the facilities of a first-class hotel, so that travelers may emerge from a long journey refreshed and freed from all traces of grime, is taking hold in Paris. Extensive improvements and alterations are being made in several of the principal stations, and the transformed Gare de l'Est has opened what are known as "welcome rooms" to travelers and the general public. While the new arrival in Paris is having a bath, one attendant may be polishing his boots, while another is pressing his suit. Even as one sits in a barber's chair, one may dictate a business letter in any one of several languages. Parisians, as well as travelers, will no doubt avail themselves of the added conveniences in the new stations.

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Wage Level Is Low for Women

The low level of wages prevailing in Paris for women in secretarial positions is evident from figures given in an article by Jean Borot, printed in Le Journal. A stenographer-secretary seldom gets more than 1500 francs ($60) a month, but by diligent study of a foreign language, accounting, commercial law and other subjects, she may raise her income to 20,000 francs a year. There are exceptional cases where secretaries with marked executive ability and qualifications as chief accountants earn from 40,000 to 50,000 francs a year. A school in Paris which since 1917 has specialized in qualifying young women to act as factory surintendantes, or chiefs of industrial personnel in establishments employing large numbers of women, is proving popular. It has prepared 137 pupils for such posts, all of whom have found employment upon completion of their courses. Only girls who have had a nurse's training and are holders of the baccalauréat or equivalent diplomas are qualified to enter the school. Upon obtaining posts as surintendantes they may look forward to a salary of 12,000 francs a year with lodging if employed in the provinces, and from 20,000 to 30,000 francs, with lodging, in Paris.

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Cinema Film Library Planned

A proposed international library and museum of cinema films was the subject of recent conversations in Paris between representatives of the International Educational Institute of Cinematography and Harold L. Smith, who represents the American Motion Picture Producers and Distributors' organization here. The institute is affiliated with the League of Nations, and has its headquarters in Rome. The proposed library would be situated in Rome, but there would be no attempt to make it complete for all nations; each country, rather, would be encouraged to maintain a national library, and the Rome organization would keep a general catalogue of them all and would actually hold only the most outstanding films produced in all countries. The plan drawn up by Dr. Hans Curlis, chairman of the German Educational Film Producers Association, provides for an institution in which would be kept a record of every film produced, as well as the actual films of the best pictures. Dr. L. de Feo, director of the institute in Rome, hopes that, through the medium of national collections and the international library, every important incident filmed on a news reel may be kept for posterity, thus enabling future generations to witness great events and to hear the sound of great men's voices. The meeting in Paris was presided over by Louis Lumière, who is known as the "Father of the Cinema."

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Briand a Strict Teetotaler

To the list of eminent Frenchmen who drink no wine nor spirits—a list in which have figured notably the names of such distinguished soldiers as Joffre and Gallièni—can be added the name of Aristide Briand, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who recently celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his first ministerial appointment. M. Briand, who spends as much time as he can spare from his post at the Quai d'Orsay on his farm at Cocherel (Eure), lives very simply, with plain food and no alcoholic drink. "This," he said to a correspondent of the newspaper Paris-Soir, "is the only way in which a statesman can fulfill his obligations." M. Briand apparently has no fear of making himself unpopular with the wine growers.

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An Anomaly Of Women's Rights

In his most recent book, "Grandeurs et Servitudes Judiciaires," Senator A. de Monzie, a stalwart champion of women's rights, dwells upon the anomalous situation which permits a woman to be admitted to the bar and to plead in the courts, but disqualifies her for judicial positions. He points out the incongruity of a régime in which a woman can be professor of law at the Sorbonne and thus, by passing upon the qualifications of candidates for degrees, declare them worthy or unworthy of proceeding to judicial posts, while she herself is assumed to be unqualified for a position on the bench. M. de Monzie characterizes such an attitude as "un rafinement de sottise virile," that is, a refinement of manly foolishness.

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Prize Given For Children's Story

The prize of 10,000 francs ($400) offered by the Paris newspaper Le Quotidien for the best children's story has been awarded to Mme. Madeleine Ley, for her book "L'Enfant de la Forêt." Mme. Ley's home is in Belgium, and she is a graduate of the University of Brussels. In her books for children, she desires above all else to guide the little ones toward a life of simplicity and to develop in them the taste for nature. Among the next four best manuscripts submitted, two were by women and two by men.

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Dog Destruction Protested

The Society for the Protection of Animals has protested to the Ministry of Finance against the regulation which offers a reward of 15 francs to customs officials for the destruction of any dog captured while smuggling contraband over the frontier. Trained dogs are sometimes used for conveying small quantities of lace or tobacco across the boundary from Belgium. The society protests against inflicting punishment upon a helpless animal which is, after all, only obeying the orders and directions of lawless masters. The severity of the penalty inflicted upon dogs is contrasted with the comparative leniency shown to unscrupulous persons who engage in petty deceptions at the Custom House.